North Hastings Review

o a Year — "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" — $2 to the United States

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A FAREWELL BANQUET

A very enjoyable time, with perhaps just a tinge of sadness in it, was spent by St. Peter's congregation, at a banquet on Wednesday evening last when Rev. Dr. MacTavish and his family were the guests of honour. The tables looked very beautiful, and the viands upon them were as appetising as the decorations were beautiful. Almost all the speakers complimented the ladies on their splendid banquet.

After ample justice had been done to the "eats" Mr. George West, who acted as toast-master, invited the banqueters to join in a toast to the king, and this was duly honored by the singing of the National Anthem. Councillor Walter Whytock, in a neat speech, proposed the Village of Madoc, and this was happily responded to by Reeve Joseph Burns. The Church at large was dealt with in an interesting address by Mr. M. McKinnon, of Renfrew, and Rev. T. H. H. Hall delivered an earnest and impressive reply. Police Magistrate, R. R. Casement, proposed the toast to the guest of the evening, and as Mr. Burns had paid tribute to Dr. MacTavish as a citizen, as Mr. Hall had spoken of him as a scholar and preacher, Mr. Casement referred to him as a friend and neighbor. Dr. MacTavish's reply was a happy blending of humor and philosophy. Naturally he was somewhat reminiscent. He thanked the speakers for the very flattering tributes they had paid to him that evening, and expressed gratitude to the congregation for all the kindness shown him during the seven years and three months he had been their pastor. He felt that any one who had received such tributes as he had received that evening could go away feeling that at least he was rich in friends.

It fell to the lot of Mr. A. Milne to propose a toast to the ladies, and he met the situation in a brief but excellent address. The audience responded by singing "For They are Jolly Good Fellows." Mrs. McCaffrey and Mrs. Jenkins spoke feelingly and in complimentary terms of Mrs. MacTavish and her quiet influence for good in Madoc. The guest so honored expressed her gratitude for the kindly sentiments. During the evening the Foote orchestra contributed a number of very beautiful selections and were cordially thanked for their services. At the close Dr. and Mrs. MacTavish were asked to take their places in the centre of the 100 banqueters, who joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

MADOC DONATIONS TO MUSKOKA HOSPITAL

The treasurer of the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions received at Madoc by the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association:-

G. H. Gillespie	$10.00
Rev. J. P. O'Riordan	5.00
J. E. Marcellus	2.00
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A Friend	.35
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ADDRESSES AND PRESENTATIONS

To Rev. Father O'Riordan From His Faithful People of Madoc and Queensboro.

On Sunday June 11th, 1922, after the masses Rev. Father O'Riordan received addresses and purses from his faithful people of Madoc and Queensboro previous to ris leaving for Ireland and Europe. He left for New York on Monday the 12th where he sailed on Wednesday the 14th on S. S. Carmania accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Quinn of Tweed and Rev. Father Quinn, of Toledo, Ohio.

The following addresses were presented:—

Dear Father O'Riordan:—

You will please accept this purse as a small token of our esteem and love and our appreciation of the services you have given to your parishioners of Madoc for the past fifteen years.

We feel that we cannot allow you to depart on your journey to the Land of your birth (dear old Ireland) and other European centres without giving you some expression of our appreciation of your many acts of kindness and your fatherly care of our children. We can assure you dear Father that our prayers will accompany that you may be returned to us with renewed health and strength to carry on the good work which you have so faithfully done in the past.

In conclusion we beg you will remember us when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the Holy Places and ask His Holiness Pope Pius XI to extend to your parishioners his Blessing.

Signed on behalf of your Madoc parishioners

William Stewart
John O'Reilly
Denis Gillen
Thomas Callery
Edward McIlroy
Paterick Callery
Adam Forestell
William Cox

Queensboro, June 11th, 1922.

To Rev. Father O'Riordan,
Parish Priest of Queensboro,
Rev. and Dear Father:—

We, your parishioners hearing of your intended trip to Rome and Ireland, have taken this opportunity on the eve of your departure to wish you God speed and a safe journey.

We ask you to accept this purse as a slight token of our appreciation o your labors for your parishioners of Queensboro since your advent to this parish and especially for the deep interest you have taken to in struct our children.

We pray that God may protect you on your journey and bring you back to us with increased health and strength and we can assure you we will not forget you in our prayers.

In conclusion, dear Father, we ask you to remember us when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and to give us your blessing before you leave.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation of Elzevir and Queensboro.

Edward Barry
Joseph Genereaux
Patrick Laffan
Peter Courneya
W. M. Delayea

Rev. Father O'Riordan replied in part as follows:—

My dear Catholic People:—

I am indeed grateful to you for the addresses and presentations. They are expressions of those cordial relations that always exist between Priest and People. It needed no testimonial to prove your Catholic loyalty and good will and generosity to your Pastor. I have had ample proofs of those traits during the fifteen years that I have laboured among you, for in all my undertakings for your spiritual and temporal welfare I was supported by your hearty assistance and cooperation. I pray God to bless you for all this which springs from your deep faith in and true love for God and His church I thank you one and all and I ask a remembrance in your prayers during my journey over sea and land, and I promise that in return I will not forget you in my pray

(Continued on page 4)

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SOFT gathery goods that drape and cling prettily give the wearer just the sort of materials to produce the graceful styles of the year. Here are some of the most favored:

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White Wash Satin at $1.75 per yd.

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Light Voiles and Batiste at prices ranging 45c to $1.75.

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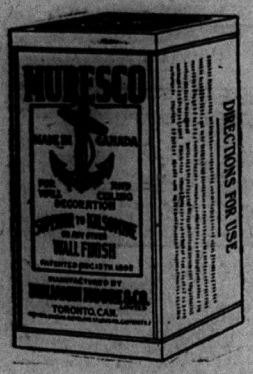

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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

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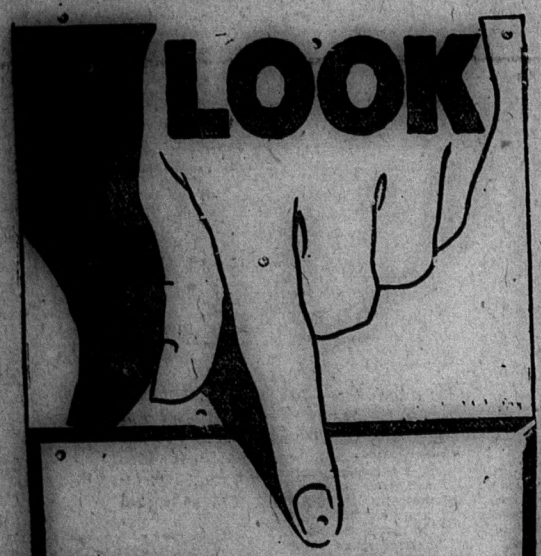
Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State your end age last birthday.



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Madoc

Jazz Discussed by Authorities

What about jazz? Is it a passing craze that will be forgotten when the present styles of dancing become old fashioned, or does it contain the germ of a discovery which may develop into the national music of this continent? It may surprise readers that there are two opinions about jazz, and that some conservative students of music hold to the belief that there is something except a weird compound of unpleasant noises in it. Their views have been collected by Charles W. Duke in the Philadelphia Ledger, and also the views of a few representative musicians who say that jazz is nonsense. Among the latter is Victor Herbert, who says bluntly, "I think you are wasting a valuable lot of space which might be put to better use in giving attention to this awful thing called jazz. Nothing good could come of it. The present craze to jazz themes of the great composers should be stopped by the police."

An explanation of the origin of jazz comes from John Philip Sousa, who says that when the efforts of the performers of the traveling minstrel show failed to convulse the audience, they resorted to a kind of musical jamboree, or the extravagant taking of the instruments known as Jazzbo, in the slang of the burnt cork. Thus the word originated. The jazz orchestra now consists of traps (the main solo performer), trombones, saxophones, trumpets, clarinets violins, piano, banjo, mandolin, all intent, as one observer says, upon a musical joy ride. Jazz is a kind of ragtime, with its interminable syncopations, plus all manner of peculiar sounds, some of which can only be described as noises since they have no regular vibrations. James Francis Cooke, editor of Etude, a musical authority who is widely recognized, says that the monotonous frequency of the syncopation robs jazz of any claim for recognition as a basic element for real artistic musical work.

"Jazz and the dances of to-day are Siamese twins," he says. "Kill one and you cripple the other." The probability that this is true is indicated by the fact that it is impossible to imagine an audience sitting placidly through a whole concert of jazz. The impulse is to get up and shimmy. All its origins come from the various dances, says Mr. Cooke. It is an attempt to combine in one piece the tom-tom incantations of the Congo, the whine of the Orient, the squeak of the Chinese pipes, the sensuous purr of Iberia, the intoxicating syncopations of the gypsy, the plectral pep of the negro's banjo, the skirl of the Highlander's pipes, the Irish breakdown and the hilarious dances of the American western frontiers or the Canadian logging camps. This mongrel origin of jazz would seem to decide finally against it ever being developed into national and distinctive music like the music of Germany, of Italy, or of Scotland. On the other hand the general testimony is that the public cannot get enough of it, which suggests to some critics the certainty that it possesses human elements which master composers may enploy in their works of the future.

Al Jolson says that the beginnings of all music are more or less barbaric and that jazz is the crude effort of a young people to express itself in a national music. He says, "We are a quick, restless people. Jazz and syncopation best express our national ideals in action." But we might object that jazz has been the work of the negroes, and nobody will contend that as a race they are "a quick, restless people." Leopold Stowkowski, the famous conductor, has the impression that jazz is of Spanish origin, some of the rhythms being almost identical with those in the old Spanish dances. He believes that it has its good and its bad sides and that the good elements might easily develop into something new and worthy in music, especially in the direction of rhythmic freedom and flexibility.

That jazz is almost certain to influence the Americans who will be the composers of the next generation is the general view. They are hearing jazz in the years when their impressions are likely to be most lasting. Composers are far more indebted to their impressions than they are willing to admit. Debussy heard the bells used in a Japanese exhibit at a Paris exposition and it affected his whole career. Always he was seeking for bell effects. Percy Grainger is always keeping his ears open for any new effect, no matter by whom devised, which may be converted to legitimate artistic uses. The subconscious mind of the youngsters of to-day will be storing up memories of jazz rhythms and sounds, and those of them who later on become composers are likely to be influenced by the present craze, even though by that time it has ceased to be more than a memory.

Female Robbers.

In the early nineties a part of Idaho was terrorized by a band of six stage-robbers, who, when rounded up at Salmon City, on April 4, 1892, were found to be all women, dressed in men's clothes.

Lord Byron's Boast.

Lord Byron used to make it his boast that he wrote for fame, not money, and in consequence declined for some time any remuneration for his poems.

Walnut Wood.

Kiln drying of walnut for gunstocks and airplane propellers has reduced the loss of the material in drying in some cases from 60 per cent. to 2 per cent.

A BRILLIANT NOVELIST.

Mrs. Edith Wharton Also a High-minded Woman.

No writer living in the United States has been doing good work consistently for as many years as Mrs. Edith Wharton. In fact, it is her artistic conscience that makes Mrs. Wharton different from all the other American authors. The general habit of the writers in the United States is to do one careful piece of fiction. Then if it proves successful they hasten to capitalize their popularity, and after that they write pot-boilers for the reminder of their lives.

Mrs. Wharton began to write in 1899, and after the appearance of "The Valley of Decision," in 1902, there was no further doubt about her standing in American literature. In 1905, the success of "The House of Mirth" was far reaching. After scoring such a hit, most commercialized authors in Mrs. Wharton's country would have felt justified in resting upon their laurels. Mrs. Wharton has continued to maintain her high standard, however, and "The Age of Innocence," her latest book, is considered by many to be her masterpiece. The title of the novel is ironic. The authoress has given a description of New York society in the days before newly-rich millionaires took control of Fifth avenue. It is a brilliant piece of writing, and a masterly social portrait.

Canadians have a two-fold reason for admiring Mrs. Wharton. She was one of the Americans who refused to be neutral in thought in the early days of the war. She did some active "thinking" on behalf of the Allies, and her book "Fighting France," published in 1915, set forth her views in no uncertain manner. As a reward for her work done in Paris and with her pen, Mrs. Wharton was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

The Mirrors of Doom.

If an earthquake takes place at the other side of the world, it writes its own record on the delicate instruments kept in the observatories in this country.

Next morning you will see in the papers that our instruments have recorded an earthquake of great violence which took place in South America. It may be days before news comes through by telegraph from the scene of the upheaval to confirm the instrument's message.

The seismograph, as the earthquake recorder is called, consists of a revolving drum and a tiny mirror. The latter is balanced so delicately that the slightest tremor of the earth's crust will set it dancing. The drum, which is turned by clockwork, is covered with a roll of sensitized photographic paper. The mirror focuses a little point of light, reflected from a brilliant lamp, on to the paper.

So long as nothing is happening the mirror remains at rest, and as the drum revolves a perfectly straight line is traced on the paper by the point of light. But as soon as a shock occurs the mirror is agitated and the line becomes a zigzag.

A stone thrown into a pond sets up ripples which move outwards in ever-widening circles until they reach the edge. An earthquake produces the same result, except that the ripples are formed in the earth's hard but slightly elastic crust.

Fortunately, serious earthquakes are rare, but hundreds of small shocks take place every day, and seismographs of the most delicate type record them all.

Men of Metal.

Many curious substances are found in the human body, and it has been discovered that, among other things, it contains a large quantity of metals of various kinds.

Some years ago a famous chemist announced that he had found iodine in the thyroid gland, and this led scientists to believe that other equally unexpected elements may find their way into the human organs through some exceptional circumstances.

They discovered that there was iron, and in some cases copper, in the blood, and that copper and other heavy metals occurred in considerable quantities in the liver. Some scientists have reported that they have found even arsenic in small quantities.

Bromine is found in the nerves and muscles of some animals, as well as men, but there is never more than one part in a hundred thousand. Although bromine and iodine are very similar in their chemical behaviour they are not found in the same parts of the body.

Church Built In a Day.

Rome was not built in a day, but then Rome was very much behind the times.

On the outskirts of Chicago a feat that would have astonished the Romans has been performed, and it sounds a little startling even to our ears.

A contract was signed on a Friday for the building of a church. The document stipulated that the church should be ready for dedication on the Sunday following.

Just one clear day was left for the putting up of a building which was to hold about three thousand people.

At dawn on the Saturday morning the workmen started, and at seven o'clock that evening the men were putting in windows, doors, and electric light.

No floor was laid, but by midnight all else was done and the dedication services were held the following day.

Powerful Aerial Station.

The most powerful aerial station in the world has been constructed at Dijon, in France. Its light, which can be seen for two hundred miles, is composed of eight arc lamps with a power of 1,000,000,000 candles.

A porcupine's bill is strenghtened by ribs in the same way that the iron masts of ships are strengthened.

SUFFERING ARMENIA.

France Abandons Remnant of Massacred Nation.

The French pact with Mustapha Kemal resulting in the withdrawal of the pollu from Cilicia, and a new massacre of 25,000 Armenians, furnishes Prof. Angelo Hall, United States Naval Academy, with the text for a slashing attack on France, published in "The New Armenia."

"One recalls the bloody days of the French Revolution, when the fanatics of France, like the fanatics of Turkey, took a fiendish delight in shedding human blood," writes the professor. "Perhaps there is a bond of sympathy between Frenchman and Turk."

After this explanation, he turns to urge England and the United States to occupy Cilicia, which is the province where the Armenians have found refuge during the past two years, or up to the time Mustapha's friends were let loose again.

"Our President and Secretary of State will second any effort England may make," he says.

In the same magazine Viscount Bryce attacks France on legal grounds, urging that Cilicia is mandated territory, and that France has broken her word and agreement as a member of the League of Nations by entering into the pact with Kemal and evacuating the province. Lord Bryce points out that France is playing into the hands of the pan-Islamic fanatics who are stirring all the East against Britain. He also contends that Britain, as a party of the Treaty of Sevres (which ended the war with Turkey), and as a member of the League, is bound to carry out the obligations of France.

All of which is sound enough, but it will not help the Armenians one whit. Armenia is a country lacking in natural resources to be developed, and her people are not a popular race.

Neither will the appeal of an Italian archbishop to Cardinal Dubois, of Paris, succeed, for economics rather than religion is the potent factor at the Quai d'Orsay. The archbishop, who has just toured Cilicia, reminds the cardinal that 250,000 Christians living there are in hourly peril of death, and that at Marsovan 25,000 have already been butchered.

Hopeful signs are that the British newspapers have lined up on the side of the oppressed Christians and that Secretary of State Hughes has been exerting influence to moderate the Turk. L'Eclair, of Paris, points out that after the Armenians are all gone, the Turk may invade Syria and then France may have to reconquer Cilicia.

On the other hand, Marshal Foch is reported to have said that the Armenians must commence sometime to fight for themselves. Some of them appear to have fought bravely in the French and British armies and the Franco-Kemal treaty gave over their arms to the enemy.

Drinking Your Hat.

It has been discovered that gelatine can be made from old leather. Consequently it is quite possible that the worn-out pair of boots that you threw away may reappear on your tea-table in the form of a delicious jelly.

In the same way you may accomplish a feat that for years has been looked upon as an utter impossibility —that of eating, or rather drinking, your hat. The best fertilizer for hops is shoddy, which is made from old felt hats. The roots of the hop feed upon the felt and produce bine, which is made into beer, so that your old hat may come back to you disguised as your favorite beverage.

Hats and boots are not the only things that are turned into useful commodities after they have been discarded. The bones from your Sunday joint can be bleached until they look like ivory, and then made into tooth-brush handles and so on. Bones also contain grease which is turned into boot blacking, soap, or match heads. Old sponges are used in the manufacture of iodine, and old billiard balls make excellent electric bell pushes.

World's Oldest University.

The oldest university in the world is in China. In that country scholarship was held in high regard in the days when European nations were just emerging from savagery. The White Deer Grotto University in Kiangsi province, four hundred miles up the Yangtze River Valley, was founded in 960 A.D. and antedates Salerno, the oldest European university, by some time. As a school it was opened about 900 A.D. It received its name from a famous poet, Li P'o, who early in the eighth century came with his brother to the lovely spot where the university was afterwards built. Li P'o had a white deer that earned for him the name of Peh Lu Sienseu, or White Deer Gentleman. He and his brother made their home in a cave that has been known ever since as Peh Lu Dong, the White Deer Grotto. In the fourteenth century an image of the deer, hewn out of stone, was placed there, and there it remains to this day.

The War on Rust.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost in the Prairie Provinces of Canada by the destruction of wheat through rust. There are several kinds of rust, caused by different organisms. An early ripening variety of wheat has been evolved which is immune to the most prevalent kind of rust. A variety which will resist all rust organisms is now being sought.

Ancient Checkers.

In the British Museum are specimens of boards and pieces with which the game of checkers was played in Egypt centuries before the Christian era.

Soldiers' Wives.

Wherever the Sengalese soldier goes his wife accompanies him, whether on a campaign or in a military post.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HER LIFE

This Fruit Medicine Always Gives Relief

917 Dorion St., Montreal

I suffered terribly with *Dyspepsia*. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good.

I read something about *"Fruit-a-tives" being good for all Stomach Troubles and Disorders of Digestion*, so I tried them.

After finishing a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of the Dyspepsia and my general health was restored; and I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives"

Mlle. ANTOINETTE BOUCHER

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

IMMORTAL BIRDS.

"Clay Pigeons" Are Used In Sport and Never Die.

You must often have read pa graphs in the papers about cl pigeon shooting; but do you kn what a clay-pigeon is?

It is more like a large saucer t anything else, and it is the hol side of the "saucer" which adds sporting flavor to the clay-pige flight, by making it swerve to ri or left instead of following a strai course.

The clay pigeon is flung into air from a trap—a metal arm c nected with a powerful spring. spring is released by a trigger which is fastened a long wire.

At one end of the shooting gro is a raised bank, and eighteen y behind this bank is the firing line front of the bank and under its s ter there is a trench, and on ground before the trench a row traps. In the trench sit the trap —the men who replenish and s the traps after the pigeons have flung out.

The actual firing of the trap performed by a man known puller. He sits in a little dug behind the guns, and before him a number of levers rather like t in a railway signal-box. To lever is attached a wire, which p under ground and is fastened to trigger of a trap. Therefore, w ever the puller depresses a leve release one of the clay pigeons.

Each competitor fires from a ferent position at every shot, an additional sporting touch is vided by the fact that no man tell beforehand which of the tw going to be released.

For the crack shot a still more ficult test can be provided. Th called the "double rise," and sists in releasing two clay birds the same time. The sportsman's ject in the "double rise" is, of co to hit a bird with each barrel. Is called a "right and left." you remember that the two birds probably sailing in almost opp directions, the difficulty of this is more easily imagined.

The Clay-Bird Shooting Ass tion is the parent body of this and anyone with ordinary hu instincts will readily admit it vantages over the live-pigeon ing contests, in which tame birds mercilessly slaughtered or wou

Getting Ready.

All day Mrs. Dearwife had ed her husband's footsteps tha might tell him the tremendous Her anxiety was painful to see paced the floors of the various dozens of times, waiting—waiti

At last she heard his well-k key turn in the lock, and she r to greet him.

"Oh, Adolphus," she cried, can talk!'"

"No!" he said, trembling wit

"Yes," she insisted, casting into his arms. She had on a of saccharino silk, and he had seen her look sweeter. "He ca —he can talk!" she kept cryi she led him up the stairs to the ery. The baby was sitting up cradle, playing with a rattle. hid behind the door. "He only five words," she whispered, " says them all the time. Liste

"Boo coo gah da sh-h!" sa baby, distinctly.

Wonderingly the father step to the room. "Good gracious mused. "How does he know his age?" And the next bought a full set of school pencils, and things, so as to be in time.

Learning to Talk.

To the average person tal such a simple operation, a which requires so little thoug we are apt to regard it as p natural—like breathing and but in reality it is an acquire tion, like walking, reading, on.

A baby, therefore, requires siderable amount of practice it can master the coherent which we call "speech." Wh very young it reverts to fir ciples—crying instead of sa am hungry," and reaching fo instead of announcing that that."

Moreover, the part of th which controls the tongue ables us to "talk" is not de when a baby is born. This together with that which tr sound into mental images, gradually stronger as time and about the end of the sec the baby begins to give utte the simpler forms of speech ing the sounds which it he learning to distinguish betwe

DODGE BROTHERS ANNOUNCE

A Business Coupe

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Touring $1325.00. Roadster $1280.00. Coupe $1910.00. Sedan $2140.00. Screen $1325.00.
Chassis $1105.00. Ton Truck Chassis $1885.00. Ton and half Chassis $1975.00. Panel $1470.

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19-tf.

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True Hard-Headedness.

A large number of people who call themselves "hard-headed" continue to regard scientific research as a fad. It means that they must be deliberately blind and prejudiced, for if anything in modern times has justified itself in dividends, it is scientific investigation, conducted on a sound basis.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa points out that the great laboratory of the General Electrical Company at Schenectady is maintained at the annual cost of over half a million dollars, and employs seventy-five investigators, including among them several who are eminent in the world of pure science.

One product of that laboratory is the tungsten lamp, now manufactured by twenty-two factories in different parts of the continent. This lamp, according to a very careful estimate made in 1911, was, at that time, effecting a power saving valued at $240,000,000 per annum. Since then, further research has improved the tungsten lamp nearly 25 per cent. in its efficiency, and its use has been increased about four-fold.

Bible With a History.

The Bible of the Rev. John Newton, hymn-writer and divine, has just been presented to the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. There are many marginal notes and underlined verses, which indicates how carefully the book was read and prized. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the volume is the following inscription which is written on the last page: "Into whosoever hands this volume of Inspiration may fall after my death, I would gladly drop a single hint, as a caution and as my advice: The hand that wrote it is now mouldering in the Dust."

The Orange.

An eminent pomologist says that the orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of the common wild cherry. Its evolution is believed to be due to twelve hundred years of cultivation.

The Decimal System.

The ancient Jews and Arabs used their ten fingers as an aid to addition, and from them we get the decimal system.

Wages Lost.

Australian statistics show that the workers lost $6,150,000 in wages by 554 industrial disputes during 1920.

MORE POWER TO HIM!

"My boy, you can't support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed."

"I don't intend to, sir. If I can't make her a credit to her sex I'll throw up the job and tell my troubles to a lawyer."

"Your hand, my boy. I wish some chap like you had gotten hold of her mother about 20 years ago."

Had Nothing But Sense.

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn.

One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess, with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense!"

So Annoying.

How is this for the casual mother? The other day a friend of the family met her and remarked: "I hear your daughter is married. What is her new name?"

"I can't tell you," replied mother with a shrug of her shoulders. "I was so annoyed when she told me she was married I didn't even ask who the man was!"

Not Large Figures.

The landlord of the building had agreed to put new wallpaper on the rooms. "What kind do you prefer?" he asked. "Something with large figures?"

"Decidedly not," said the new tenant, "they would always remind me of the rent I have to pay."

The Morning After.

Neighbor (next morning)—That was a wonderful jazz record you played last night, old man. What do you call it?

Young Father—Jazz record nothing! What you heard was the baby crying when the dog discovered a strange cat under the bed.

Help Wanted.

"There's a visitor from your old home town outside."

"Does he look prosperous?" asked Senator Snortworthy.

"He fairly exudes wealth."

"Then he must be in some trouble with the government. I'd rather face an impecunious job hunter."

OUR PREMIERS.

Ten Men Have Held That Office Since Confederation.

The Parliament now sitting is the fourteenth since Confederation, and each one convened with, as it were, new plans for the settlement of new issues. To some extent old issues have been repeated, but, as Lowell said: "New occasions teach new duties." Ten men have been Premier of Canada during the fifty-five years of the Dominion's existence, but some of them did not go through the trials and triumphs of a general election.

Confederation year, in 1867, saw the first election, and, while there was a measure of party conflict, there was a fairly broad desire to give the new Government of Sir John Macdonald a fair chance. In 1872 the Conservative Government suffered some injury from the Riel Rebellion in 1870, and was returned in a weakened condition. The Pacific scandal revelations followed shortly afterward, and the Government was turned out in 1874, Alexander Mackenzie succeeding. A reversal came in 1878, when, profiting by the depression then widespread, Sir John Macdonald obtained re-election on the National Policy issue. The same policy secured victory in 1882, with the Boundary Award dispute with Ontario an incidental subject. Strange to say, Oliver Mowat was being strongly endorsed by Ontario on the opposite side of the boundary issue. In 1887 Sir John Macdonald derived some advantage from having quelled the second Riel Rebellion in 1885, though the Liberals tried to make an issue of the bad administration of the West leading up to the rising.

The close of the long Conservative regime was approaching in 1891 when the strategy of Macdonald against the Liberal policy of unrestricted reciprocity was successful, only to be followed by crushing defeat in 1896. Sir John had said: "After me, the deluge," and it was a true phophecy. His death in 1891 had been followed by the Premiership of Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Sir Charles Tupper, the latter receiving the knock-out in the 1896 election.

The sun of Laurier was now in the ascendant, and Sir Wilfrid held office until 1911, when the reciprocity agreement with the United States was rejected. Sir Robert Borden remained Premier from 1911 to 1920, his Coalition Government being endorsed on the conscription issue of 1917. The issue of 1921, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was defeated, to be succeeded by Hon. Mackenzie King, may appear differently to different minds.

The American Proposals.

Viewing from a Canadian standpoint the proposal that the British Empire shall give the West Indies and Bermuda to the United States as part payment of the war debt, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, has contributed a notable article to the New York Independent. The veteran insurance man and publicist very deftly reminds Americans of British sacrifices in the Great War in defence of the United States. He finds the British West Indies "incurably British" and insists that Canada has a first claim to them if they should ever desire a new status and opportunity. The war would have been shortened two years if the United States had entered after the Lusitania affair, suggests Mr. Macaulay.

"If we Canadians are right in believing that the United States had as great a stake in the war before she entered as afterwards, do you wonder that we ask ourselves whether it is fair that the Allies should bear alone the crushing financial burden of those earlier years during which your people accumulated much of the wealth of the world?" he asks. "Surely their awful losses in life, before the United States lost a single man, are enough of a handicap. We Canadians ask nothing and want nothing."

Tricking Otters.

An animal that is becoming rarer every year and will soon be almost unknown is the sea-otter.

These beasts are very like seals and are found in parts of North America. A curious feature about them is that they never collect in big parties but live in pairs. The female sea-otter is a very good mother and will fight for her young when attacked by the hunters.

The Eskimos have adopted a very ingenious device for finding out the whereabouts of the animals. They suspend a number of bells from posts and connect them by means of string with the shallow parts of the sea which forms the animals' haunts. Consequently, when an otter is approaching she moves the string and the bell rings to warn the hunters.

Sea-otters are generally killed while asleep either on the ice or the top of the water. The animals sleep on their backs with the young otters in their paws in the same way that a mother holds her baby.

Otter fur, which is highly prized, especially in China, is becoming very difficult to obtain.

Billions Are Lost Yearly.

There is a tremendous supply of helium in Canada. Probably no other country is as rich in this gas.

People are in the habit of thinking that helium is only valuable in wartime. It was regarded as the best kind of lighter-than-air gas to use in balloons because it will not burn or explode.

But helium is a precious natural possession for which some use must be found in peace times.

It has been estimated that at wartime prices, Canada is wasting $50,000,000 worth of helium every day of the year. It is found in our natural gas, and escapes unused into the air.

Here is enough money being lost to wipe off our national debt if our scientists could only find another use for helium. The problem faces the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa.

CLOVER AS ENSILAGE

TALL PLANT GIVES SATISFACTION AT KEMPTVILLE.

Crop Can Be Produced at Lower Cost Than Corn—It Has a High Feed Value and Stock Showed That They Relished It Greatly—Views of Dr. W. J. Bell.

The report of results with growing of sweet clover, and the use of the crop as pasture, hay, and ensilage at the Agricultural School, Kemptville, show most satisfactory results with this crop, especially as to its use as ensilage. Dr. W. J. Bell, principal of the school, speaking recently with regard to the ensilage possibilities of the crop, was most enthusiastic, though he admitted that results obtained on the school farm at Kemptville had been more satisfactory than had been obtained by many farmers in the Province of Ontario. The Kemptville Agricultural School has grown sweet clover continuously since 1917, as pasture crop, but also for hay, ensilage, seed and as a soil builder. The following are some of the outstanding features of Dr. Bell's report:—

The common white blossom biennial has been seeded here with a nurse crop of wheat; of oats; of barley; and also with different annual pastures. A good stand was obtained in every case. When unscarified seed was sown with a nurse crop of Banner Oats (two and one-half bushels per acre) the germination of the clover was uneven at the time of oat harvest, but the stand was quite uniform in early fall and the crop wintered well, yielding ten tons of green clover per acre when cut for ensilage. Scarified seed was used during the 1921 seeding, and germinated much more uniformly than did the unscarified. The application of two tons per acre of ground limestone rock to land inclined to be acid and on which clover had not been sown for over forty years, gave us an excellent stand of sweet clover, while on similar soil the stand was inferior when limestone had not been applied.

While our Sweet Clover crop has not suffered severely from winter killing, except on very low-lying lands, it heaved badly in the spring of 1919, and again in 1921, but this difficulty was overcome by rolling.

Analysis of the silage by Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, indicated that Sweet Clover has somewhat higher feeding value than corn silage. The report of its analysis, as well as the analysis of corn silage as given by Henry, are as follows:

	Sweet Clover Silage.	Corn Silage.
Water	75.08	73.6
Crude protein	4.74	2.7
Crude fat	.54	.9
Carbohydrates	10.74	12.9
Fibre	6.7	7.8
Ash	2.2	2.1
	100	100

From this it may be noted that while it is slightly lower in carbohydrates, it is also lower in fibre and two per cent. higher in crude protein. Based on the crude protein content alone at average prices of crude protein in cotton seed meal it is worth about $2.20 more than corn silage. No figures are available as to the digestibility of the crude protein, but the analysis further shows that 68.7 per cent. of the crude protein exists as alubuminoids. This is indicative that the protein is fairly high in digestibility.

Items considered in the estimation of cost are as follows:

Seed, 150 lbs. at $10 per bushel	$ 25.00
Seeding, ½ day (time divided between oats and sweet clover, as both were sown at the same time)	2.50
Rolling, ¾ day at $5 per day	3.75
Rent of land, 7½ acres at $5	37.50
Cutting, hauling and silo filling; rates men and teams: men 20c per hour; horses 10c per hour	53.40
Tractor service: 2 days at $10 per day	20.00
	$142.15

With a yield of ten tons per acre, the cost would be $1.90 per ton. But there are certain other items which may be legitimately credited to the crop, such as pasture, hay or seed production after the silage has been removed and the addition of plant food to the soil by the crop residues.

It is safe to assume that sweet clover silage will continue to be produced at a lower cost than corn or any silage crop requiring heavy manuring, artificial fertilizers and a considerable amount of seasonable horse and man labor.

The best time to cut sweet clover for silage is at the point where the largest tonnage may be secured with the least chance of having too much fibre. At the Kemptville Agricultural School, the crop was cut just before flowers appeared and although there was a small flow of moisture from the silo, the quality of the silage was excellent, being entirely free from mold and developing acid to the extent of only 1.12 per cent. Corn silage usually carries a somewhat higher percentage of acidity.

As the sweet clover is ensiled early in the summer, it is particularly important that it be well tramped in the silo and that the silo itself be in good condition and air tight. Otherwise, during the hot summer months, excessive heating may occur, resulting in a loss of food value and a development of mold which might have disastrous effects when fed. If, on the other hand, care is taken in tramping it well, a good quality of palatable silage may be provided at a low cost and at a time of year when other farm work is not pressing. Sweet clover should be ensiled when it contains a large percentage of moisture to ensure freedom from molds.

Business men of Vancouver are preparing to make that city a great grain shipping port.

CASH

Clearing Sale

CONTINUES TILL END OF JUNE!

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Running Shoes

CHILD'S / YOUTH'S / BOYS' — ANY SIZE FOR **$1.00 Pair** — Supply Limited

Ladies' Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves—
Reg. $3.25, Saturday $2.50

Ladies' Brown Leather Hand Bags—
Reg. $2.00 and $2.35 for $1.75

From Saturday, 17th, to Saturday, 24th. Dr. Scholl's Foot Appliances will be reduced 33⅓ per cent., that is 33c, on every $1 purchase. Many other lines cut to clear

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ADDRESSES AND PRESENTATIONS

(Continued from first page)

ers and Masses at the Holy Places; and in my audience with the Vicar of Christ, our beloved Pope Pius supreme visible head of the Catholic Church, I will ask his blessing on yourselves and your families and possessions,

God bless you and good bye for awhile.,

Queensboro

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiggins aid family of Halkirk Alberta are visiting relatives in Queensboro and Marmora.

Mr., and Mrs. George Beatty of Sulphide, spent Sunday with Queensboro relatives.

Rev. J. E Trumpour is leaving for his new charge in Dunsford. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Trumpour are very sorry to lose them.

Mrs. H. Rollins, Jr of Cooper, spent a few days with her parents last week,

Mr and Mrs. T. H. Squire and daughters of Peterborough, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Squire, who are home from Manitoba, spent several days in Queensboro last week,

Mr. and Mrs. O. Wannamaker and Miss Suey McNaughton, Actinolite, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman,

..Mrs. T. H. Moore has gone to Trenton for the wedding of Miss M. Wigginns.

Mrs. John Gray spent a few days in Madoc last week,

Mr. John Gray returned home last week from Whitby where he was a delegate at the Methodist Conference.

Gilmour

On Wednesday June 21st, a quiet wedding was solemnized at Trenton when Mr. Thos Dafoe and Miss Jessie Sargent were united in Holy Matrimony by Rev. Armstrong. The young couple will reside in Gilmour. We give them our heartiest congratulations,

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and children and Mr and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe' Jr. visited Mr' and Mrs. D. Sargent on Sunday'

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hailstone visited Mrs' Wm. Christie on Sunday,

Mrs Thos Dafoe Jr. visited her mother, Mrs. D' Sargent on Monday.

Mrs. R. Dafoe and children visited Mrs. S. Neil on Monday,

A number of people from here attended the funeral of Mr. George Baker of St. Ola a former resident of this place. We extend to the bereaved ones our deepest sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe attended church at Greenbush on Sunday afternoon,

Mr. W. A. McMurray spent Sunday at McCrat,

..Mr. and Mrs. M. Baker spent the week end at her parents home near Madoc

Miss Annie Greenlee and Jerald McMurray also Cora Dafoe spent a few days last week in Bancroft trying the entrance exams,

Our teacher, Miss Fox, has returned to her home in Eldorado for the holiday

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept., 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

FOR PRIVATE SALE

Piano, gasoline stove, three piece upholstered suite, bed-stead with mattress and springs, combination book-case and writing desk, couchbed rugs and many other articles, On sale at the Manse, each afternoon and evening, July 5th and following days

W. S. MacTavish

Promised Gold from Sea Water

Supplementing the revelations concerning the crookedness of bucket shops, some old time swindlers are recalled by the New York Herald, which tells the story of the Rev. Prescott F. Jernegan, who some twenty-five years ago collected about a million dollars from people who believed he had found the secret for extracting gold from sea water. The belief that free gold is to be found in salt water the world over is an ancient one, and there have been several fakirs and pseudo-scientists who have claimed to be able to collect it. Jernegan was perhaps the most successful of them. At one time he occupied the pulpit in a Baptist Church in Connecticut and was regarded as eccentric. Later on he was obliged to resign his pastorate because he publicly expressed doubts concerning the New Testament version of the Resurrection. After that for some years he dropped out of sight.

When he appeared it was as the hawker of stock for the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company. He travelled among the smaller towns of New England and sold the stock to the credulous. He explained that by a process of which he was the inventor an electric current properly applied to mercury submerged in salt water would collect the gold in the sea. He did not sell much stock, and the money he received for it barely supported him. Later on he formed a partnership with a man named Fisher and they then made an attempt to convince would-be investors by actual demonstrations that the process would work. They may have had some doubts about the result, however, and perhaps it was because they feared physical violence that Fisher induced William Phelan, a husky detective then engaged as a floor-walker in Brooklyn, to join the enterprise. They told Phelan he would be made rich and he was willing to take a chance.

Jernegan's headquarters were in a little shack on Narragansett Bay and thither went Phelan to see a demonstration. It was the first Jernegan had attempted and the object to convince two small capitalists, one a florist and the other a jeweler, that he could mysteriously produce gold. The shack was built at the end of a wharf and there was an opening in the floor in which a windlass was operated. The other apparatus consisted of a bucket, an electric battery and a mysterious box through which the wires passed. The box was the real secret. The idea was that the closed bucket would be lowered into nine feet of water and that later on it would be found that gold had been attracted.

What was not perceived by the capitalists was that under the opening in the floor of the shack a cable ran to another pier and that a bucket or anything else lowered to this cable could be carried a considerable distance away. The truth is that it was carried to a spot where the accomplice would get in his work. Fisher was a diver with the necessary apparatus and when Jernegan let down the bucket, Fisher, already supplied with the gold, would open the bucket and put it in, and when it was hauled up, there, sure enough, would be the gold. It was the diving operations of Fisher which aroused the suspicions of Phelan in a short while and led to him denouncing the fakirs. It was more than a year before he could induce the authorities to take action, for Jernegan's dupes were his strongest defenders.

Fisher and Jernegan were so nearly broke when they made their first demonstration that the gold with which they salted the bucket was taken from the last piece of jewelery possessed by Jernegan. Nevertheless it turned the trick. The little capitalists invested and thereafter there was never any shortage of gold for the bucket. The fame of the invention spread abroad and thousands of small investors flocked to Jernegan. A company was formed and the money poured in. A considerable plant was erected, but Jernegan said it was not big enough to enable him to produce the gold in paying quantities so a larger one was planned. This led to the collapse of the scheme. Jernegan and Fisher could not work so well together. There were too many people about. Eventually the ex-pastor fled the country with what money he could lay his hands on. How much this was nobody ever knew for he kept no books. But it is estimated that he collected not far short of a million dollars. He went to England and later drifted to the Philippines almost penniless. He secured employment as a school teacher for a year and then once more dropped out of sight.

Snakes as Source of Profit.

Near Brownsville, Texas, Mr. W. A. King conducts one of the largest snake farms in the world, with a hundred hatchers constantly employed. The farm supplies specimens to museums and poison to chemists and medical men. Each rattler yields about fourth of a tumblerful of the deadly green liquid. Snake oil, as a remedy for rheumatism, brings a good price, and hides and rattles are used in the manufacture of novelties.

Pride of Race.

A Frenchman and an Englishman were boasting each of the excellence of his own country, when the Frenchman, wishing to end the dispute amicably, said, "Eh, bien, mousieur, if I were not a Frenchman I should wish to be an Englishman." "If I were not an Englishman," said the other proudly, "I should wish to be one."

Use Your Own Eyes

WHEN YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES

The more you look at the clothes we show you the better satisfied you will become that the style, the fit, the value and the service we offer you is

THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD

Men's Tweed Suit $15, $20, $25, $30, $35
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NEW NECKWEAR

An unusual big assortment of Men's Neckwear, in the newest shades, regular value $1, on sale **75c.**

GEORGE WEST

This store will be open all day Saturday, July 1st.

ATHLETIC INSECTS.

Beetles and Bugs Have Great Strength and Speed.

When man boasts of his speed, agility, and strength, it is well for him to remember that there are few insects, however insignificant, which cannot make his finest feats look ridiculous.

He may be able to sprint one hundred yards in ten seconds, or run a mile in less than four and a half minutes; but there are flies, so small as to be scarcely visible, which relatively can accomplish much more wonderful performances. One such fly, for example, has been known to travel at a speed of considerably over five hundred steps a second.

If man could rival this rapidity of movement he could cover a mile in three seconds. In thirty-five minutes he could reach Berlin from London; and an hour's journey would take him as far as Rome. He would, in fact, be able to travel on his feet ten times as quickly as he could in a swift airplane.

It is said that a midge can fly twice as fast as the swiftest man can run, and faster than a Derby winner can gallop. What, then, would be man's speed if he could travel at a rate in proportion to his relative size?

Probably there is no man living who can jump a distance of twenty-five feet, or to a height of six and a half feet. A flea, however, makes light of jumping a hundred times its own height, and to a much greater distance.

Possessed of leaping power in proportion to his size, a man could clear the Clock Tower at Westminster, with Nelson's Column poised on its top; half-a-dozen more leaps would take him, in a straight line, over the houses to the top of Ludgate Hill; and from there a single bound would carry him over the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral into Cheapside. And he would accomplish this amazing feat in less time than it takes to describe it.

A flea, too, is a veritable Samson, for it can lift and walk away with twenty-five times its own weight. If a man were relatively strong he could perform feats of lifting that would make the world gasp.

He could, for example, raise a couple of gigantic Shire horses high above his head, one on each hand; and he would be able to walk off with a score of stalwart Lifeguardsmen, standing on a platform, similarly elevated.

But the flea is a weakling compared with the horn-beetle, which is said to be able to lift two hundred times its own weight. If a man had relatively powerful muscles he would make light of carrying a burden of fifteen tons. He could, in fact, walk off with $10,000,000 in gold; and he could support the entire population of a village of over three hundred inhabitants.

Probably no man could go entirely without food for two months and survive. But a spider has been known to dispense with food of any kind for ten months; and a beetle has come safely through a three years' fast.

It is well, perhaps, that man has not an appetite like that of a spider. If he had, nothing less than ten hundredweight of food every twenty-four hours would satisfy him. His daily menu, in fact, would probably contain such items as these—three twenty-pound hams, a few hundred eggs, a hundredweight or so of fish, two or three sheep, a quarter of an ox, and fifty loaves.

Obedience of Young Birds.

The obedience of baby birds to the mother was the subject of some interesting stories told by Mr. E. Kay Robinson in the course of a recent lecture on bird life. Young thrushes, he said, would sit perfectly still and could be photographed, unless the mother bird gave a warning cry. By sitting motionless and silent they closely resembled their surroundings, and the instinct of the mother made her tell them to keep quite still for safety. Even more remarkable was the case of young moor-hens. Mr. Robinson said he was passing near a nest and saw the young birds disappear into the water. On examining the nest he saw one egg in it. The egg was being chipped from inside and the little bird was "cheeping" to get out. He watched the shell cracking for a little while, but presently the mother returned. She saw him and gave a "chuck," and the little bird stopped "cheeping" and made no further sound or movement. This was a case of the instinctive obedience of a young bird, even before it was hatched — the instinct that was the habit of centuries.

Holograph Hunting.

Mr. J. C. Ewing, the well-known authority on Burns, has announced that the supposed manuscripts of the poet found at Dunfermline are not genuine. This conveys a serious warning to all who would engage in the risky pursuit of holograph hunting. Fifty years ago a famous French mathematician was induced to pay 140,000 francs for a collection of manuscripts, including a private letter from Alexander the Great to Aristotle, a letter from Cleopatra to Julius Caesar, and other treasures, all written in French.

Not the William She Meant.

A lady engaged a new gardener. After breakfast one morning she sauntered out among the flowers, and seeing the new man hard at work said—

"Well, how's my Sweet William this morning?"

"Nicely, thanks, ma'am," replied the man. But, please, ma'am, how did you know my name was Bill?"

The City of London.

In area the City of London comprises 675 acres, excluding tidal water and foreshore, and the population at night in 1920 was 18 persons to the acre, and in the daytime 562 persons per acre.

Washing With Plants.

Several thousand years ago people washed themselves with a plant called the Soapwort.

This plant, which is found in several European countries, grows about eighteen inches high near hedges and thickets. Its leaves and stem are very smooth, while the flowers are of a pale bluish color, possess a heavy scent, and bloom in August and Sepember.

The soap will form a lather when mixed with water; the leaves also serve as soap, and will remove grease stains from clothes.

Another form of vegetable soap is the fruit of the Sapindus, a tree that grows in the East and West Indies. The fruit is pulpy and about the size of a cherry, but on account of its caustic nature it requires to be mixed with a plentiful supply of water.

The pulp of this peculiar tree, when thrown into ponds, will intoxicate the fishes, while the seeds or nuts were at one time used for the manufacture of waistcoat buttons.

It was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that soap in its present form was first manufactured in this country.

For American Readers.

An article on contemporary American literature, printed in a Free review, gives the following five rules for writing successfully for American magazines: First, bear in mind that you are not writing for a class that enjoys satire either at the expense of itself or some other class of society. There are no such divisions in the American reading public—you are writing for an entire people. Second, avoid questions of race or religion. Don't slight the stenographer and shop girl—give them romance not reality. Third, reveal the gay and happier side of every type of American who might be attracted by your magazine. Four, avoid slighting reference to Roman Catholics and Jews. Five, go to any length in depicting the politician—you can safely lampoon him for any crime, including wife-beating.

Ban on Flanders Poppies.

Poppies transported from Flanders fields to bloom upon the dump heaps of Jersey City, U.S.A., will not do another spring. The Federal horticultural board has adjudged them a nuisance and a pest to agriculture and ordered them to be ploughed under until they have not the heart to rise again. The poppies were brought to America in earth ballast, shipped in France by troop transports. They threaten to overrun surrounding gardens and farms.

2-Dollar Days-2

at McIntosh Bros.

Friday and Saturday

July 7th and 8th

1 only LADIES' SERGE DRESS, reg. $25.00. to the first lucky customer for **$1.00**

3 doz. LADIES' GINGHAM DRESSES, reg. up to $3.00, Fri. and Sat. at..... **$1.00**

4 doz. CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES, reg. up to $3.25, Fri. and Sat. at..... **$1.00**

200 yds. PRINT, Friday and Saturday, 9 yds. for..... **$1.00**

12 doz. pair LADIES' SILK HOSE, reg. $1.50, Sale..... **$1.00**

6 doz. LADIES' FANCY NAINSOOK NIGHTIES, beautifully trimmed, Fri. and Sat..... **$1.00**

CORSETS. A limited number of Ladies' Summer Weight Corsets, Fri. and Sat. **$1.00**

VESTS. Ladies' Summer Vests clearing at 5 for..... **$1.00**

DRESSES. Let us show you our big range of the very latest in Organdie, Voile and Gingham Dresses at most moderate prices,

Many Other Wonderful Bargains in All Departments

2 - BIG BARGAIN DAYS - 2

Premium Besides these big values, with every One Dollar purchase we give free **2 Cakes of Toilet Soap.**

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23 — Madoc's Busy Store

We guarantee to save you money

ROBINSON—PARNELL

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, June 14th, at the home of the bride's parents at Eldorado, when Evelyn Luella, eldest daughter of William and Mrs Parnell was married to Leslie Samuel Robinson eldest son of Mr George Robinson

Rev. A C Hie conducted the ceremony and Mrs Hie played the wedding march.

The bride who was given away by her father was becomingly attired in a dress of white satin and georgette with pearl trimming, and wore a veil with wreath of orange blossoms and an exquisite bouquet of roses and fern.

Following the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served by six girl friends of the bride.

The bridal party left immediately for Kingston and Montreal the bride travelling in a suit of blue tricotine with henna colored hat and wearing a pearl necklace the gift of the groom.

About seventy guests were present during the ceremony.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, among them a number of cheques.

The happy couple will reside at Sunny-Meade Farm near Eldorado.

CURTIS—SIMMONS

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday June 21st, at the home of Mrs. Annie Simmons, when she was united in marriage to Mr. Alfred Curtis, amidst a beautiful setting of white peonies, carnations and roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. MacTavish, of St. Peter's Presbyterian church. The bride, who was given away by her son, Robert H. Simmons, wore a pretty dress of beaver canton crepe trimmed with henna and wore a pretty hat to match. The wedding march was played by Miss B. Weese.

WALLBRIDGE—FEENEY

At Madoc on Thursday, June 29th 1922 by Rev. Father Lynch—Catherine Henrietta Feeney, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. D. Feeney to Gavin Miller Wallbridge, youngest son of the late Thomas Campbell Wallbridge and of Mrs. Wallbridge of Toronto.

NOTICE

All Electric Light accounts are due after June 19th. Please call at my office, Dominion Express, 2nd door north of telephone office, and settle. A. S. COCHRANE

LOCAL NEWS

Mr and Mrs Moorcroft were visiting in Campbellford o. Sunday

—Get the children photographed at the Ludbrook Studio now.

A number from town are attending the circus in Belleville

Mr Casement of Lakefield is visiting his brother, Mr. R. R. Casement in town.

Mr Edward James Tanner has returned to Madoc after spending the winter in the south

Master Willie Bassett is spending the holidays in Belleville with Master Freddie Robinson

Mr. S. Ashley of Porterville has returned to his home in Madoc for the summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Dulmage and daughter Barbara of London are visiting at the home of Mr. George West.

Mrs. Faulkner of Winnipeg is spending a month in town with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Hara'

Mrs, Duncan McBeath and Mr Jno Allen spent the last week in Toronto and Niagara Falls visiting relatives

—Try the Ludbrook Shoe Store for running shoes, strap slippers, and Patent Pumps and tan Sandals for children,

Mrs. Frank Bouck Miss Helen and Masters Harold and George of Bancroft are spending a few days in Madoc and Belleville.

—Ten Nights In a Bar Room will be shown at the Empire Theatre on Monday, July 10th for one night only. Don't miss seeing this great prodution.

Miss Margaret McBeath of Toronto is visiting her parents before leaving for England where she will teach in one of their schools for the coming year.

—Get your film developing done at the Ludbrook Studio. Finishing completed in about 3 days. If film is received on Monday or Thursday, Try our Vulcan films. They will give you good results.

—T. Nickle begs to inform the public that he has opened up an office in Madoc and has secured the agencies for Life Insurance, Real Estate and Securities. He is also prepared to supply at much reduced prices Buggies, Cutters, Harness and musical Instruments. He has a piano which in quality and price has no equal, He also offers for sale some fine young horses, 25-tf

Dr. A. B. Haffner, of Belleville, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, will visit Madoc on Thursday, July 13th, at 2 p. m. for consultation, treatment and fitting of eye glasses, at Dr. Harper's Office.

HASTINGS COUNTY U. F. O. ANNUAL BASKET PICNIC

will be held on the farm of J. A. Caskey on July 19th. A splendid programme has been arranged as such prominent men as Hon. E. C. Drury Prime Minister of Ontario; R. H. Halbert M. P. North Ontario; G. A. Brethen M. P. East Peterboro; H. K. Denyes M. P. P. East Hastings and other speakers will give addresses Everybody is invited Come bring your baskets and enjoy the day

LEAGUE BASEBALL. SCHEDULE

Trent Valley League

July 6—Deloro at Tweed
July 8—Madoc at Belleville
July 15—Belleville at Deloro
July 19—Tweed at Madoc
July 22—Frankford at Belleville
July 28—Deloro at Frankford
Aug. 1—Belleville at Tweed
Aug., 9—Madoc at Deloro
Aug, 9—Tweed at Frankford
Aug. 19—Frankford at Madoc

NOTICE

All customers are allowed 1 outside light free not over 50 Watts. A person using a lamp of larger size will be charged up with the extra wattage.

By order of Eleitrir Light Co.,

LOST

Between Eldorado and Millbridge, Automobile marker. No. 174-105. Finder please notify S. C. Wood. Ormsby.

FOR SALE

30 acres of hay standing, on lot 3 Concession 12, Rawdon, Apply to Mrs. John Hopkins, 1-26-p.

MOIRA LAKE NEWS

Another year has rolled by and familiar faces are seen again on the shores of old Moira. Although it is early in July many of the campers have already moved to their summer homes and we realize that it is time to start again our weekly column, which we expect will be bigger than ever before as the Lake is becoming more known and more and more popular with those who do know it. The fishing so far has been very good, Several maskolonge have been caught and many more "have got away," Contrary to the general rule it has not been the largest ones which have got away but a 25-pounder was landed by some American fishermen camping at the lower end of the Lake; Mr. Mitchell landed one and Mr. John McIntosh, of Belleville and rumours of others have reached us, The bass season, although still young has been a very successful one, So far only one cottage is being erected and that by Mr. A. H. Watson, on the south shore between Sunrise Point and Sagonaska, Mr. Thomas Caverly has made several improvements on his camp and Mrs. E. Tumelty has had a new roof and new verandah built on "U Need A Rest." The G. T. R. has given the South shore a splendid crossing which makes the road into the camps much easier especially for cars.

Among those who have moved into camp are Dr. and Mrs. Young of Toronto to Young-Doc; Mrs. James Nayler and son to Dukum Inn; Rev. and Mrs. Ramsay and children, of Belleville are camping at Hideaway for a short time; Sgt. and Mrs Harman, of Belleville, have moved into Fairview; and Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh and family, of Belleville, have come back to Tumblein; Mr. and Mrs Melvin Bonisteel and Master Cleveland are again at Bonny Brae; Mr. and Mrs. R. Somerville have returned to Sunrise Point; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Watson and family have moved into Sagonaska Camp and Sagonaska store is opened for the season, On the North Shore Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Ottawa, are in the same camp, Waratah, and several students from Canadian Universities are on that shore also; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Connor were camping at Bideawee but are now at Kutenuff, while Mr. and Mrs. ALf Connor, of Toronto, are at Bideawee, There are also a number of campers at the east end of the Lake whose names I hope to get for next week,

Mrs. Morris, of Toronto, is spending a short time with her daughter, Mrs. R. Somerville at Sunrise Point,

Mr. J. B. Nayler spent theweek end with his mother at Dukum Inn,

Mr. B. Morris, of Toronto, spent a couple of days with his sister, Mrs. R. Somerville last week,

Mrs. Batten, Miss Batten and Miss Jean Batten, of Warsaw, spent Sunday at Sagonaska, They were accompanied by Mr. V. Selkirk of Lakefield.

Community Camp opened on Saturday the first camp being made up of Boy Scouts.

Mrs. Will Aymer and children, of Toronto, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. James Nayler,

Peggy

Hay - Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.

You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.

It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.

$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

Take a

Kodak

with you

¶ KODAK adds to fun and keeps it—in pictures.

¶ BE sure your next holiday plans include a Kodak. We have the one you want, and the films and accessories as well. This is the place to come for the Eastman line of photographic goods.

Finishing that's right is our specialty.

Kodaks $6.50 up. Brownies $2 up.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician

PULPWOOD

WANTED

1000 cords Peeled Poplar, Basswood and Balm of Gilead. 1000 cords Peeled Spruce and Balsam. 500 cords Peeled Hemlock.

Advances made as work progresses

For further particulars apply to

S. C. BOYD

MARMORA, ONT.

Box 52. 3t-24 P. O. Box 10

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Commuunion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

FOR SALE—

At once, one cedar canoe.

Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE.

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new.

Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE.

WANTED

1000 feet of 2x8x15 Hemlock Joice.
2000 feet of inch Hemlock Lumber.

Apply at Review Office.

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, Price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary,

Write Box 175,
Belleville, Ont,

2 Weeks of Bargains

IN ALL LINES

Commenced Saturday, May 6

AT

BARGMAN'S

A New Line of Boots and Shoes

which only arrived this week will be offered with the rest.

JONAS BARGMAN

NOTICE

Make our store YOUR STORE

for Men's Brown and White Canvas Boots and Oxfords. Women's White Canvas Oxfords with leather soles.

TWO NEW LINES of Women's White Canvas 1-buckle and 2-strap Pumps.

Our lines of Children's Slippers are well worth inspecting.

Watch our window display.

All accounts must be settled at once.

The LUDBROOK SHOE STORE

AND STUDIO Phone 125

STORE CLOSES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT NOON

KING PETER'S MONEY.

Serbian Monarch Was Robbed By the Germans.

Interesting details have come to light respecting the late King Peter, Serbia's venerable ruler, and the "grand old man" of Europe, who died in Belgrade a short time ago.

During his last illness the King asked frequently for his son, Alexander, who found it impossible to be with him because of his own serious illness in Paris. He was much attached to the Prince Regent and referred to him as "my little Aleck." He had the fullest confidence in him, and during the last years of his life left the affairs of state entirely in his hands.

He had been especially anxious that his son should marry Princess Olga, daughter of the Czar of Russia, but whatever prospect there was for the match disappeared in the murder of the beautiful princess by the Bolsheviki.

The king died a poor man. Whatever personal possessions he had were lost during the tragic retreat to Corfu in the grim days of 1915 when the German hordes overran the little Slav state. When the correspondent asked one of the late monarch's old friends if the king had left any legacies, he replied: "Yes, a wooden trunk, a bedstead, a few ikons, a great character, and an undying memory."

Throughout his seventy-seven years King Peter was ultra-democratic and simple in his tastes. He disliked ceremony and had a contempt for flattery and compliments. He insisted that his meals consist of only one dish. All his servants were peasant soldiers. His home in Belgrade was plain to the point of rudeness. When well he always attended personally to the gardens and the poultry.

Like most Slavs, he was extremely superstitious. He considered the number "13" fatal and would never begin a project on Friday. When asked to explain his superstition he pointed out that if the numerals in each of the great years of Serbia's destiny were counted up they would total 13 in each case. The king felt sure he was going to die in 1921, because he numerals, 1, 9, 2 and 1 totalled 13. His prediction came true.

Terror of the Seas.

Many authors have written thrilling descriptions of the devil-fish, and although scientists declare that usually these accounts are exaggerated, they admit that the creature has many curious features.

The devil-fish varies in length from one inch to fifty feet, but very few specimens of the largest kind have been found, and none of these was in perfect condition owing to the fierce attacks of whales and other monsters of the deep.

They are provided with sucker arms or tentacles, with which they catch the small fish on which they live. These arms are tremendously strong, and, in addition, the devil-fish is armed with a sharp parrot-like beak. In spite of these formidable weapons, however, the creatures, while cruel, are very timid—and easily cowed.

The smaller devil-fish swim in shoals, and as they move they change their color according to their surroundings. They have another device which enables them to escape when hard pressed. This is the ink bag, by means of which they can pour out a dark fluid which makes the sea around them thick and cloudy.

Even more extraordinary is their method of swimming. They draw water into their bodies and then force it out of a hole just below the head. The force of the water as it rushes out propels the creature. Usually, the devil-fish swims backwards, but it can swim forward simply by turning its flexible siphon in the opposite direction.

In appearance the devil-fish is a loathsome creature, for its long, writhing arms and fixed, stony stare are terrifying in the extreme.

Besides being able to swim, it can crawl along the sea bottom on its feelers. It lies in some crack in the rocks, and as soon as a fish passes its hiding place its feelers shoot out with amazing speed. Once the suckers have touched the victim there is no escape, and it is drawn quickly into the great mouth.

Ancient "Put and Take."

The new game, "Put and Take," played with a tiny brass top, is more than two thousand years old, and in its present form is the outcome of a curious Jewish religious custom.

The Jews have a game called "Trendel," which is played on the Feast of Dedication. An ivory top is used, having four sides, each inscribed with a Hebrew letter. The four letters stand for all, half, nothing, and add. The game is not played for money, but the winner usually takes a bag of nuts or an equally simple prize.

The game was started because on the Feast of Dedication the Jews light special lamps—one on the first day, two on the second, and so on till the eighth. These lamps were not allowed to be used for reading or working, so "Put and Take" was instituted to while away the time.

Horse Shoes.

Japanese horses wear shoes of rice straw. The Iceland peasant shoes his pony with sheep's horn. In Asia, horse-shoes made of the antlers of the mountain deer, fastened with horn pins, are employed. Horses in the Soudan wear socks of camels' skin.

Fox Farming.

Although hardly known a decade ago, fox farming is a growing industry in this country, with 10,000 to 15,000 silver foxes being raised in captivity.

Barleycorns.

The inch was formerly divided into three "barleycorns," these divisions being originally the length of a well-dried grain of barley.

RULER OF SWISS.

Robert Haab Is New President of Republic.

Robert Haab, President of the Swiss Confederation for 1922, is 56 years of age. He is young in energy and in appearance. Tall and spare, with alert brown eyes, closely clipped dark moustache and smoothly brushed hair, growing gray at the temples, he has, though coming of a family of Zurich doctors and lawyers, many of the characteristics of manner and speech associated with the French-speaking part of Switzerland.

Mr. Haab's Parliamentary career dates from 1917, but before that date he had made his mark as President of the Commune of Waedenswil, his native town, as judge of the Zurich Cantonal Court and as a member of the Zurich State Council, where he directed in turn the Departments of Justice and Police and of Public Economy. His principal work, however, has long been connected with railway matters. Having studied technical questions, in 1911 he was made chief of the Federal Railways' Legal Department. Here he had to deal with the preparatory work for the second gallery of the Simplon Tunnel, which was completed lately.

He devoted himself to the Federal Railways until the end of 1916, when he was sent as Swiss Minister to Berlin. While there he was sought as candidate to the Federal Council in behalf of Zurich and elected by a large majority.

The Department of Posts and Railways was immediately placed under his charge—at a time when the situation had become particularly difficult.

The Purist Natural Light.

The scientists tell us that the firefly's light is the purest in nature; almost all other sources of illumination give forth a mixed form of energy that is only in part illumination, to the human eye at least.

"But," says Mr. W. Prichard Eaton, in Harper's Magazine, "the firefly gives forth light and nothing else. An ordinary gas flame, for instance, contains but 3 per cent. of light rays. Sunlight itself is only 35 per cent. pure. It is no wonder, then, that many a child has discovered that when a firefly crawls over a book in the dark you can read the type behind him, provided he is accommodating and you read rapidly. The illumination is said to come from a photogenic plate of fatty substances supplied with a profusion of fine tracheal branches, which carry a rich supply of oxygen to the fat cells and cause, at the insect's will, a rapid combination. Probably it is fortunate for the firefly that this combustion does produce pure light, and not 45 per cent. of heat waves!

"There are two theories to explain the reason for this luminosity. One finds the explanation to be an aid to sexual attraction, the other a defence against birds and other insect-eating foes. It is certainly true that birds will not eat fireflies, and after one attempt will not thereafter even snap them up. The firefly, as he flits about over the meadows and through the trees, may well be protecting himself by his constant golden flashes. 'Don't gobble me by mistake,' he says. 'I'm no good to eat.' If he is attempting, rather, to attract the female of the species, he certainly would seem one of the most amorous of living creatures."

For Vain Males.

A man can manage somehow to get along without a powder rag, but there are occasions when he does need a mirror and comb for emergency use. To meet this demand, Gustav Peszternak, of Trenton, N.J., has contrived a holder for both articles which may be conveniently fastened inside of a hat. It is sewn in, being made of cloth, a rectangular piece of which is attached to the inside of the hat by snap fasteners at the corners. This makes the back of the holder; the front is provided by a second piece, of like size, secured to the first one by stitching. The two thus form a pocket. A horizontal line of stitching divides the pocket into two compartments, an upper one to receive the mirror and a lower one to hold the comb. One end of the pocket is left open to permit insertion of comb and glass. A slidable catch engaging the end tooth of the comb retains it in place, and the safety of the mirror is obtained by a flap which snap fastens over it.

Making Prisons Popular.

The Danish prison authorities in connection with the introduction of reforms, are considering the idea of publishing a newspaper for prisoners. It is felt that prisoners returning to civil life are handicapped by their lack of knowledge of current events.

The paper will cover political, home, foreign, general news, and possibly have illustrations.

In this connection it is interesting to note that it is the intention of the authorities to give suitable cinema exhibitions in prisons in this country in addition to occasional concert parties and band performances, with an idea of keeping the inmates in touch with the outside world.—Tit-Bits.

A Gracious Act.

The gracious act of five candidates withdrawing in favor of Mme. Marie Curie's election as a member of the French Academy of Medicine is a fair example of French courtesy. It is also a fit testimonial to a woman who has devoted her life to a single unselfish end. Few women have been so honored in France or in any country. There comes to mind Mme. Lebrun, the painter, who was elected to the Royal Academy, and the Queen or Rumania, who is a corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

The Chaulmoogra Tree.

The chaulmoogra tree of Siam and Burma, which yields the oil successfully used in the treatment of leprosy, is being introduced into this country. A permanent supply of the oil is assured.

EXPENSIVE BOOKS.

First Editions Costly But No One Reads Them.

"It may as well be admitted that we do not buy expensive books to read," writes Mr. A. Edward Newton, in "Amenities of Book Collecting."

"We may say that it is a delight to us to look at the very page on which appeared for the first time such a poem as 'On first looking into Champan's Homer,' or to read that bit of realism unsurpassed, where Robinson Crusoe one day, about noon, discovered the print of a man's naked foot on the sand; but when we sit down with a copy of Keats, we do not ask for a first edition; much less when we want to live over again the joys of our childhood, do we pick up a copy of Defoe which would be a find at a thousand dollars. But first editions of Keats' poems, 1817, in boards, with the paper label if possible, and a Defoe unwashed in a sound old calf binding, are good things to have. They are indeed a joy forever, and will never pass into nothingness. I cannot see why the possession of fine books is more reprehensible than the possession of valuable property of any sort.

"In speaking of books as an investment, one implies first editions. First editions are scarce; tenth editions, as Charles Lamb stutteringly suggested, are scarcer, but there is no demand for them. Why, then, first editions? The question is usually dodged; the truth may as well be stated. There is joy in mere ownership. It is a joy, akin to that of possessing, and, which seems to need no defence. We do not walk over our property every day; we frequently do not see it; but when the fancy takes us, we love to forget our cares and responsibilities in a ramble over our fields. In a like manner, and for the same reason, we browse with delight in a corner of our library in which we have placed our most precious books.

"We should buy our books as we buy our clothes, not only to cover our nakedness, but to embellish us; and we should buy more books and fewer clothes."

Marriage and Women's Work.

In her volume on "Women Professional Workers," Dr. Elizabeth Adams says, writing of the United States—

"It is no longer taken as a matter of course that women will entirely give up their professional work when they marry, and hence cannot expect to receive serious professional consideration. A growing number of professional married couples, most of them young, are working out the problem together and making a genuine contribution to social adjustment. There is a deepening conviction that in order to bring up children as intelligent citizens and workers both parents alike must be intelligent citizens and workers themselves.

"A woman cannot adequately meet her obligations to her own children without at the same time meeting her obligations to other children and young people of the community, in the school, on the playground, in the home, the store, the office, and the factory. The working out of simpler standards of living and household routine, the better understanding of the principle and practices governing physical and mental health in children, are making it practicable as well as desirable to meet both sets of obligations, and to have one reinforce instead of hindering the other."

Substitute for Wood Pulp.

Britain is largely dependent on foreign countries, especially Scandinavia, for its supplies of paper or the wood pulp from which it is made, the chief sources of supply within the Empire being Newfoundland and Canada. The Imperial Institute has, therefore, given special attention to the possible substitutes for wood, which are to be found in the grasses growing in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Among these is the tambookie grass of South Africa. This, on examination at the Imperial Institute, was found to give a yield of about 33 per cent. of paper of excellent quality, and the prospects of a paper industry in South Africa based on this material are now being carefully considered. Tambookie grass is by no means the only paper-making material obtainable in South Africa, and from the information available at the Imperial Institute it seems likely that the range of materials available will enable several classes of paper to be made.

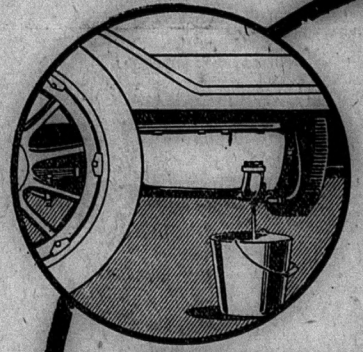
Dependable

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE ONTARIO

Ask Your Dealer For Crank Case Service



You probably realize the importance of having your crank case cleaned every 750 to 1000 miles. But it is dirty work. You dislike to do it yourself. Why not have it done for you?

There is an Imperial Crank Case Service dealer near you who maintains a modern crank case cleaning department and he will gladly have an expert do the job properly.

And what is most important--he will use Imperial Flushing Oil for cleaning your crank case. No danger then of diluting the fresh oil which is added later as might be the case if coal oil (kerosene) were used for flushing purposes.

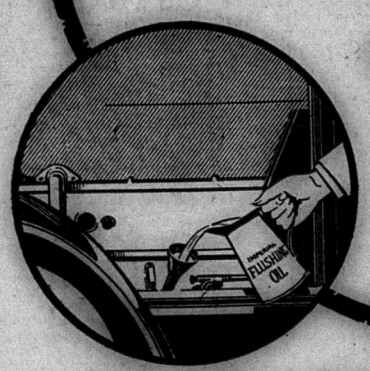
Make it a special point to drive 'round to the Imperial Crank Case dealer's sometime during the next week. Let him tell you more about this service that *saves your car and saves you money.*

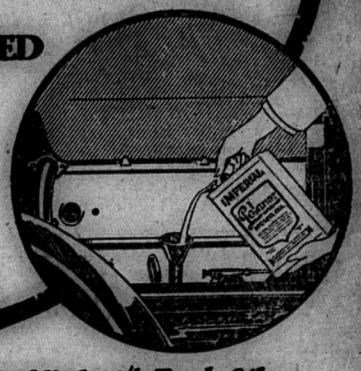
'Dead' Oil Removed

Even the best oil you can buy wears out in time and loses much of its lubricating efficiency. It then fails to maintain the proper piston seal. Power goes to waste. Wearing surfaces no longer receive proper protection. It is of the utmost importance that you have the old oil drained out of your crank case frequently.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company
Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen





All Parts Thoroughly Cleaned

Merely draining the crank case is not sufficient. Metal particles, road dust, dirt, grit and carbon have a tendency to adhere to the metal parts of your engine when the oil is drawn off. Imperial Crank Case Service dealers use Imperial Flushing Oil, a scientific cleansing agent, which removes all foreign matter and thoroughly flushes out your engine and crank case.

Refilled with Fresh Oil—

No one grade of oil could properly lubricate all different makes and models of automobiles and trucks. Different types require a special grade of oil, suited to their construction and operating conditions. The Imperial Crank Case Service dealer who refills your crank case, will use the grade of Imperial Polarine recommended for your car on the Imperial Chart—an infallible guide to proper lubrication.

P. J. ALEXANDER
Surgeon and Accoucheur
of University of Toronto
llege.
erne Wellesley Hospital
pposite Methodist Church
June 20

R. EAGLESON
Surgeon and Accoucheur
of Trinity Medical Col-
Graduate of Moorefield's
tal, London, Eng., and
ondon Nose and Throat
attention given to dis-
the Eye, Ear, Nose and
fitting of eye glasses.
for Hastings County.
March 20

LUMB, M. D. C. M.
of Queen's University and
uate Medical School and
t New York.
attention given to diseases
nen and children.
r for Hastings County
5. Oct.21 Eldorado

LASER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
of Toronto University.
of the Royal College of
rgeons of Ontario,
rowns and Bridges a spe-
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CONCERNING SALT.

Common Substance and Why It Has Great Value.

Should we or should we not eat salt? The craving of most people answers the question, says a recent writer, but even so there are certain medical authorities who are not in favor of the salt-eating habit.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, an eminent authority on hygiene and disease, has lately made an interesting pronouncement on the subject of salt. Common salt, he tells us, is simply the most convenient salty substance which can be used for keeping up the necessary density, or thickness, of our blood under varying conditions.

All the salts which are found in seawater are found in our bodies. We require, it seems, from half a teaspoonful to one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt daily in order to keep our blood in good condition. It is said to be impossible to select a day's diet containing less than a teaspoonful of salt, while generally, according to one authority, we manage to consume in an ordinary diet, with the aid of the salt cellar, between four and six teaspoonfuls a day. So if you like plenty of salt, advises Dr. Woods Hutchinson, take it. The craving shows your need for it.

There are, in fact, more uses for salt than most people dream of. Dr. F. P. Armstrong, Director of Education for Leicester, in a new work entitled "Diet and Race," asks how far the presence of salt in the blood affects the color of the race. He suggests that a plentiful supply of salt produces the fairest races. Where salt or salt-containing foods are luxuries, the upper or wealthier classes will be fairer than the lower or poor classes. Among the Tibetans, for instance, the upper classes are as white as Europeans; the common complexion is tawny.

One thing is certain—salt is a commodity of which the earth will never run short. Scientists tell us that there is enough salt in the sea to cover the entire earth with a layer 200 feet deep.

It used to be thought that the salt of the ocean came from the land rocks, from which it was dissolved by the rain and carried down into the sea by the rivers. In fact, the rate at which this progress of deposition is going on has been used to calculate the age of the earth.

But it is now known that deposition from the land is not the chief source, not even one of the chief sources, of the sea's salt. Of the salts held in solution in the rivers and streams 80 per cent. is calcium carbonate, and only 7 per cent. is chloride, whereas nearly 90 per cent. of the mineral compounds in sea water are solium chloride.

Modern geologists, therefore, believe that while the land may add a yearly trifle to the sea's salt, it is only a trifle, and the sea must always have been salt — its salinity is an original, not a derived, condition.

The geologist Suess holds that the source of the sea salt was the volcanic eruptions that occurred when the earth's crust was beginning to harden and the seas to form upon it. Volcanic eruptions nowadays, he says, give forth gaseous compounds containing chlorine, much of which is brought down to earth by rain.

After each eruption of Vesuvius the crater is found to be covered with a gleaming white crust of sea salt, and the volcanoes of South America throw out enormous quantities of hydrochloric acid.

Thus the ultimate source of the sea's salt is to be found in the interior of the earth, whence the pressure of the interned gases brought it to the surface, to be either given to the sea directly or to be washed down into it by the rains.

Antiquity of the Umbrella.

The umbrella is said to be one of the oldest achievements of mankind. On the temple walls of Egypt and Assyria, as well as in the ancient sketches of India and China, the umbrella is in evidence. No one knows where it originated, but probably in the hot climes, to protect against the fierce sun. In fact, "Umbrella" signifies a sunshade, from the Latin "Umbro," shade. The French name is "Parapluie," which means "for rain." In Spanish it is called "Paraguas," signifying "for water." But in these languages a sunshade still goes by its original name of "Ombrelle." It is probable that from the beginning the umbrella had a religious as well as a utilitarian value. On ancient sculptures we see processions of priests and potentates with umbrellas carried over their heads. Even in Europe in mediaeval times the umbrella played a large role in civil and ecclesiastical matters. Alfred the Great is represented in an old wood cut attended by a guard bearing a huge umbrella. The use of umbrellas became general in Italy and France in the sixteenth century, but did not find anything approaching popular favor in this country till early in the eighteenth century.

Old and Modern Violins.

An interesting test of old and modern violins took place at the Paris Conservatoire recently. A violinist played in turn in complete darkness six old violins, among them being a Stradivarius and a Guadagnini, and six of the best modern makes, the order being decided by lot and the player being unaware upon which instrument he played. Two modern violins came first, and then the Stradivarius and the Guadagnini.

WATER IN FARM HOMES

Compression System Will Give General Satisfaction.

Water Pumped Into a Metal Tank Against Compressed Air—Various Methods of Working the Pump—Air Valves a Necessity — Seven Steps to Success In Poultry Culture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In my last article I described briefly the attic tank system of water supply for the rural home. This system has given very good satisfaction in the past, but I doubt if it will be installed in many homes in the future, as there is now on the market something very much superior in many respects. I refer to the compression water system, which I will try to describe in a few words.

How the System Operates.

The chief feature of this system is that water is pumped into a strong air-tight cylindrical metal tank against the entrapped air which is compressed in the upper portion of the tank, and the compressed air constitutes the power to drive the water out of the tank when a faucet is opened on the discharge line. This is very simple. The metal tank will vary in size according to the amount of water used, but a common size is 6 feet by 2½ or 3 feet. It should be kept about full of water and at a pressure varying from 40 to 45 lbs. Greater pressure, if required, may be secured by pumping the water to a higher level than named in the tank, or by pumping some air into the tank before any water is pumped in. A water gauge is attached to one side of the tank to indicate the height of the water in the tank, and on the discharge pipe close to the tank is a pressure gauge. The tank must be kept in a frost-proof place—say the cellar, or an underground pit. The water keeps cool, clean and fresh in this tight tank.

Methods of Working the Pump.

There are many different ways of operating the pump in order to fill the tank: By hand, by windmill, by gasoline engine, or by electric motor. A few minutes of pumping each day by hand will keep the ordinary-sized house supplied with plenty of water. When the pump can be operated by windmill or electric motor, there is the great advantage of automatic starting and stopping of the pump. The automatic electric water systems of the present day are very convenient and also very efficient. In case of shallow wells and cisterns the pump and motor can be located inside the house or barns. As farmers get electric current these automatic systems will become very common both for shallow and deep wells. The automatic systems require very little attention and are very noiseless. There are several styles or designs, but any of them of reputable firms will give good satisfaction if the installation has been done properly and if the outfit be given good care.

If soft water as well as hard water is required under pressure, two tanks are necessary, one for soft and one for hard. Only one pump is required in this double tank outfit.

Air Valves a Necessity.

Pumps used in connection with compression systems must be provided with an air valve for renewing the air in the tank because the air dissolves in the water and escapes with it. If means for pumping in air were not provided for, the tank would eventually become waterlogged and the system would be rendered absolutely useless.

The compression water system is described and illustrated in Bulletin 267, entitled "Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal." A copy may be secured without cost by dropping a line to the Department of Physics, O. A. ., Guelph, Ont. Give us a chance to help you to solve your water supply problem.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Seven Steps to Success In Poultry Culture.

1. Keep accurate records. Little progress can be made without this first step.

2. Feed a properly balanced ration. Such a ration furnishes nutrients for growth, maintenance, fattening and eggs. The production of eggs must be a constant aim.

3. Give proper care and comfort by good housing and management. Discomforts are: Extremes of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, four air and dampness, and diseases and parasites.

4. Keep standard-bred, utility stock. There are five good breeds for the farm: Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Leghorn, Wyandotte and Orpington. Varieties of these have been bred for heavy egg-production.

5. Breed from the best, both male and female.

6. Sell unprofitable stock

7. Market graded products. Maximum returns are secured from graded products. Markets demand a constant supply, and this calls for community co-operation.

Age of Cows.

It is more difficult to determine the age of a cow than of a horse, say the live stock men at the State College at Ithaca, New York. They agree that some estimate of a cow's age may be made from her teeth and horns. The number of "annual rings" on the horns, plus two, for example, usually gives the animal's age, but remembering that the pairs of permanent teeth come nine months apart and the first pair comes at about 19 to 24 months of age, will help to verify it.

Inspect potato fields for diseases and impurities and remove all plants necessary.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

Will Make Wider Markets for Our Farm Products.

Canadian Farm Produce Must Be Largely Exported — Co-operative Selling for Foreign Marketing—Progressive Countries Are Crowding Us Out.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Agricultural products form a very large percentage of our exports. It is evident that any increase in our exports will depend upon our ability to market co-operatively products that will please our patrons so much that they will demand more. We have to see that our agricultural products going to the markets of the world go on to those markets in the shape and form demanded by the market we are attempting to gain. We must adopt the policy of grading our farm products if we are going to hold our position. The best markets of the world demand more uniform produce, demand greater quantities, demand it prepared in a way that is attractive to the consuming public. We must be able to furnish large quantities of standard grade dependable products at reasonable prices, packed in such a way that they can be merchandized without waste.

Advantages of Co-operative Marketing.

Co-operative marketing associations stop the dumping of agricultural products. As it is now, the markets are flooded at harvest time with our own, and other producers' goods. The wastes are enormous, the local consuming public and the grower lose, no one benefits excepting the speculator. Co-operative marketing, which, by the way, is the end link in a chain of activities, provides for a steady flow of food products to the consumer at a reasonable price. It eliminates the wasteful feast or famine, glut or nothing, condition on our markets. The speculator does not break the price, the farmers do this themselves by dumping their product one against the other, making it possible for the speculator to watch the fight to a finish and then step in and take the spoils at his price. The consuming public pay the full price irrespective of what the farmer gets for the product. This practice of everybody selling at once during the harvest time, flooding the market for a few weeks and then leaving it empty has existed in Ontario since the beginning of our agriculture. We have enjoyed the markets of Great Britain for a great many years in the past, and now find that we are being crowded out in the sales of our exportable produce. We annually produce one hundred million dollars worth of dairy products. It might just as well be two or three hundred million, because we have the capacity to produce that quantity, in quality if we would only get down to it. We can grow exportable orchard fruits of the highest quality, we can produce the highest grade of export bacon and beef, we can produce the highest grade of export cereal grains, we can produce the highest grade of wool and tobacco. All these commodities are soil products, products that make up sixty per cent. of the total exports of Canada. But we cannot make real progress in agriculture until we develop the marketing end of our business.

Progressive Countries Are Crowding Us Out.

The Danish, the New Zealand and the United States farmers have invaded and are crowding the Canadian farm produce from the European markets. The farmers of these countries have specialized in production and organized marketing to a degree scarcely thought of by the farmers of our province. These countries in their struggle for markets are beating us in the race, and we can only hope to retain what we have, or regain what we have lost by adopting methods that will make our farm products attractive, uniform, of the highest quality and always available at a fair price. The only way to accomplish the desired end, is through the adoption of the co-operative marketing plans by all the people producing exportable farm produce.

A co-operative marketing organization is most likely to succeed if it is built around a single industry, like grain, fruit, dairy products, or wool. Each branch of the agricultural industry has its individual problems to solve and difficulties to overcome. Organizations that have attempted to handle the marketing of numerous lines of farm crops have generally been unsatisfactory in that the divided interest of the co-operative is destructive to success.

Co-operation and the Public.

The co-operative organization has a distinct responsibility to the public. It cannot live alone. Through the co-operative handling of crops the farmer should receive a fair return for his products based on the cost of production. As an outstanding factor in the permanency of the agricultural policy of this province the farmer must of necessity over a series of years receive for his crops a price in excess of the cost of production. — Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

General Farm Notes.

Excessive feeding of lubricating oils often causes deposits of carbon in the tractor engine.

The cost of dusting, counting both labor and materials, is about the same as for spraying.

Asparagus is one of the most useful of garden vegetables in the spring. Plant a large bed of it.

Rhodes grass bears drought well but is liable to be "winter killed" in temperatures of less than 15 degrees.

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Review Stationery Store

Patricia's Happy Day

By MARTHA McWILLIAMS

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"Why so pensive?" the new young minister asked of Patricia Love, who answered vaguely: "I'm just wondering."

"Wondering about what?" from the cleric.

"Oh! Whether it's more fun to be rich or—wicked," from Patricia, solemnly. Deep down she was laughing hard. She was given, you see, to laughing at most things and people—herself not barred. Her beaux, especially, albeit she was outwardly the pink and pattern of civility, were each and several, Merry Andrews of sorts.

Possibly because she lacked illusions regarding them. They were keen to marry, not the girl she was, but the one who could bring to them her father's prestige, hard clear vision, and influence, not to name a thing so material and gross as money. After that you will understand why Brother Dorset, after trying vainly to look very much shocked, compromised with his cloth and his conscience by answering: "I doubt if you ever have the chance to find out. Rich you are—wicked you never could be."

"Not so sure about that myself," Patricia flung back at him. "I had a blissful time once being worse than I ever dreamed I could be. Even yet remembering it I get thrills."

"Tell me about it!" the minister said. He was not merely a minister, not even merely a man. Rather a human being of all-around equipment, who took souls for granted and set about the saving of them with zest and diligence. Intelligent, but not intellectual, earnest, honest, ardent, sincere in love of God and man, he swayed and led his flock by the force of example, rather than the weight of reasoning.

Patricia puzzled him even as she was puzzled by him. Three months in the parish, he yet had shown no trace of adding himself to her list of victims. At first she had been rather relieved—to have had him sighing for her openly would have made the other women, old and young, hate her more than ever. They were none so kindly affectionated toward her, even without special cause—though their spiteful sayings rolled off her as water from a duck's back, it was on the whole, pleasanter to keep terms of reasonable amity. But when time made no change in Dorset, Patricia was a trifle piqued. He ought at the least to find her refreshing, in that she did not lay herself out for his enthralment, as did almost all the others.

"It is too sad to tell—almost," she said, smiling roguishly. "But, remember, I was five, motherless, mighty badly spoiled and just through having the mumps. Mumps alone, as I recall it, is enough to excuse any of the seven deadly sins. You hate yourself for having anything so loathing—and if you dare look at yourself, never do you quite regain vanity enough to be healthy. Add that Aunt Lucy was with us for a time—a try-out to see if she could stand that awful child—meaning me. She seemed to be standing it beautifully—but I was not standing her at all. She dyed her hair, and wore young, frilly clothes—the pinks and blues and yellows I longed for, and was forbidden to have—"

"You were excusable, no matter what you did," Dorset interrupted. She flashed him a side glance, and went on: "Don't be rash! Wait and hear. She had a tea fight one afternoon—I wanted to take part in it. She wouldn't let me, because I had laid down kicking and screaming for an hour to prevent my hair being curled. It was yellow then, and right pretty. I fancy. That is—as it grew. The company saw it different," stopping with an elfin smile.

"You dyed it, I suppose," Dorset commented. Patricia nodded. "Yes, also my hands and face, and most of my fine white dress. She insisted on white for small children, as though I did not feel more grown up than I thought she was. You see, she nagged and quarreled with servants, and was mean about money—things I can't abide. I made free with all her make-up—even put on her false curls at one side, carried her best parasol and fan, and trailed her lace shawl behind me. Before she saw me I got to the middle of the room, bobbed my head and said: 'Listen, people. I'm Miss Patricia Love, and all of you come to see me tomorrow—come to dinner, I'll have ice cream.'

"Then she swooped on me and tried to carry me out. I scratched her face and kicked so hard she dropped me and crumpled down all in a heap. Daddy came and took me upstairs, and said he ought to punish me. I think he ought to have done it—now. I didn't then, and he didn't. Maybe he hadn't the heart. It took the dye a month to wear off me, and I had to stay strictly at home until I was a white child once more. And fair time, with everybody going, and my Princess pony getting blue ribbons in all the rings! But even that didn't take away the thrill of it. I know I have great capacities for wickedness, even though I never realized them."

"How old was Aunt Lucy?" Dorset asked meditatively.

"Not really old at all—just dad's age," from Patricia. "But she never came again; yet now she writes me sweet letters and sends me all sorts of fine embroidered things. Wants me to visit her. She married rich and is a widow with loads of money and step-grandchildren, but I don't think I can ever face her. I'd have to laugh or cry; either would be bad form."

The impossible happens. That very evening came a message that sent the Loves, father and daughter, to the help of Aunt Lucy. A dam washed out, a deadly flood—death and ruin up and down a long once-smiling valley made imperative summons. Mr. Love pleaded to go alone, Patricia was adamant. "I'm your daughter," she cried. "You owned part of the [illegible]. Think I'll shirk when your people—our people need help so much!" So she had her way, and for the next fortnight was truly a ministering angel. Oddly, enough, her best comrade and help was Dorset. "My people have interests here," was all the explanation he gave. No brother could have been kinder, more thoughtful, more unloverlike, to Patricia's great joy. She spoke truly when she said to him: "I wish we had been born brothers. I'm a misfit in petticoats, but might have made a decent enough man."

At that he smiled queerly, saying softly: "Fate—or God—knew best. You are turning out to be the leaven other women need. So don't fret. Maybe after a while we shall find crooked ways made straight and light shining across the dark."

Aunt Lucy had escaped unharmed, and bore up wonderfully under the strain. Not so her household. The two best beloved of her grandchildren whom she had virtually adopted, had been caught in the flood, and saved alive by the skin of their teeth. They were at a friend's house which the flood had spared, nobody allowed to see them but nurses and doctors. Patricia noted though that Dorset had always the latest news of them for poor Aunt Lucy, also that he now and then fell into a sort of a daze that aged him years. And presently she understood—the girl so dangerously hurt was the heart of his heart—he had known her long and long—they were to have been married next year. So when he asked her to visit his betrothed and bring back the exact truth as to her hurts, she went gladly. Her report was simple: "She has seen herself, and now wants to see you. "Quite sufficient anybody will agree. Then by way of avenging Aunt Lucy, Patricia, the outlaw, fell wildly in love with the grandson. There was a double wedding at which Aunt Lucy, her hair snowy, smiled benediction like a Christmas angel.

STRANGEST OF ALPINE LAKES

Triangular Sheet of Water Whose Base Is Barred by Enormous Wall of Ice.

One of the most remarkable sights in Switzerland is the Marjelen-See, on Alpine lake, lying between the Great Aletsch and Fletcher glaciers. Situated 7,700 feet above the sea-level, at the western flank of the Great Aletsch glacier, by which it is fed, it is triangular, says an exchange. The base of the triangle is barred by an ice wall 550 yards in length and 160 odd feet in depth, formed by the Aletsch glacier. The natural outlet is to the west through the Aletsch glacier, but when the water exceeds a certain level it has at its east end, the apex of the triangle, an additional outflow to the Fiescher glacier over a low divide, which at a normal level separates it from the drainage of the latter glacier. The lake thus possesses the peculiar feature of having two outlets in opposite directions; but to prevent the overflow unduly encroaching upon the adjacent pastures in the latter direction a tunnel 700 yards long and two square meters in section, is provided, by which the surplus water is discharged on the Fiescher glacier.

The most striking peculiarity of the Marjelen-See is that it empties itself at irregular intervals and within the space of a few hours through the wall formed by the Great Aletsch glacier.

The Marjelen-See is said to have emptied itself formerly every seven years, recently every three years, but total emptyings are less frequent than partial. The refilling of the lake gradually accomplishes itself during the winter and spring. The bulk of the receding water flows to the Massa torrent, and is liable to cause serious flooding of the higher reaches of the Rhone valley. In the days before telephones and telegraphs the cowherd who first arrived with the intelligence in the Rhone valley—the distance being about nine miles—was rewarded with a new pair of shoes.

Small Birds Mob a Snake.

Noticing many small birds, chiefly sparrows, white cheeked bulbuls and wagtails, hovering round the base of a date palm and every now and then darting at it with much noise, I went to investigate. I found coiled on the roots of the palm a green snake about three feet long, looking as though dead. It was absolutely inert, and its tail had been almost completely severed from the body about six inches from the tip. On closer inspection I noticed a flicker in the snake's eye, and on touching it with a piece of scrap iron which I picked up near by, intending to kill it, it leaped forward like a flash of lightning, and then, after a pause, dived into a stream and disappeared among the reeds. —Letter in the Field.

Playing Safe.

He—If you loved me, why did you at first refuse me?

She—I wanted to see how you would act.

"But I might have rushed off without waiting for an explanation."

"I'd locked the door."—Pearson's Weekly.

DOCTORS AS DETECTIVES.

On the Track of Mankind's Greatest Enemies.

While Scotland Yard devotes its energies to the detection and capture of criminals of all classes, there is an army of detectives—a medical C. I. D.—almost continually on the trail of murderers with whom the police are seldom concerned.

One of these murderers is the bacteria of influenza, an assassin whose criminal record is more formidable than that of all Scotland Yard's enemies put together. His victims in one outrage alone totalled no fewer than ten millions. Yet this deadly menace to the human race was allowed to go comparatively free until the Medical C. I. D.—the Medical Research Council—finally got on his track.

Little was known about the murderer beyond the fact that he appeared in the guise of a mild winter cold and then suddenly ran riot, claiming his victims in battalions.

Dr. W. W. C. Topley decided upon a clever ruse to discover his methods. He produced an epidemic upon a small scale. The victims were a population of mice, which were suddenly struck down by the disease.

The results of this strange piece of detective work have already established some vitally interesting facts. It was found that an epidemic among a population which is increasing at a constant rate always progresses in a series of waves. Certain individuals most likely to fall victims to the disease escape infection even when they are among an infected population. Their immunity depends on the stage of the epidemic has reached when they are first exposed to the risk of infection. Further, strangely enough, an infected population will recover from the disease more quickly if it remains isolated than if other individuals are allowed access to it. This means that the more "fresh" victims there are the more danger there is of the population already infected succumbing to the disease.

If a method is discovered of controlling an epidemic, it will be put to the test in the case of epidemics occurring among live stock.

There is another detective story of this C. I. D. which concerns a murderer called tuberculosis. This assassin killed thousands of persons in Great Britain last year. In some places his victims were so numerous that it became clear that he must find in these places special helps to his operations.

What were these helps? The detectives set to work and found that dust was the greatest ally of the bacilli. Rock mines, grinding yards, printing houses, and places where there is much dust are, it was found, spheres where tuberculosis found most victims.

The medical detectives gathered the dust from such places, examined it just as Sherlock Holmes examined the dust from his visitors' boots, and found that if it gets into lungs it inflames them, not so much by its irritant action, as by its action as a chemical poison.

At this stage one of the detectives, Dr. Gye, thought of making use of animals in another experiment. He took an animal normally difficult to infect with tubercule, and injected into it a little tubercule plus a little dust. The result was that general tuberculosis attacked the animal.

This latter discovery is an amazing one, for it proves that without the aid of dust the bacilli would in certain cases be harmless. The discovery means also that the ravages of the disease may be greatly restricted by the elimination of dust, an easy enough task when it is remembered what a large number of industries there are which could substitute emery wheels for sandstones.

Thus this medical C. I. D. may help us to get rid of two of mankind's greatest enemies, whose ravages not all the brains of the world could hitherto check.

So Generous!

Harry Claff, the old Drury Lane favorite, makes a practice every year of singing in the wards of Guy's Hospital in order to introduce a little Christmas cheer into the lives of the patients. In return for this the students are wonderfully hospitable, and are apt, in the generosity of their hearts, to press various delicacies upon him. Last year a student said to him, after his performance:—

"Have a whisky-and-soda?"

Claff gave his usual refusal.

"Some tea?"

"No, thanks."

"Cigar?"

"Don't smoke 'em," said Claff.

The student was nonplussed, but after a moment's thought he exclaimed:—

"Well, then, have a leg off!"

Living In an Egg.

Why is there a hollow space at the narrow end of the boiled egg? It exists because air is placed inside of the egg in order that the little chicken may not stifle to death between the time that it commences to live and the moment when it is strong enough to crack the shell and dig its way out into the world.

The chick is ready to come out of the egg almost as soon as it comes to life. Therefore it needs but little air, which accounts for the small space left vacant within the shell. When the egg is boiled, the substances within it become hardened, and fit closely together, thus forcing the air out toward one end of the shell, and leaving a space which may be clearly seen when one opens a hard-boiled egg.

Hoactzin.

The hoactzin is a bird with four feet which was discovered along the Amazon river in South America. Two of its feet serve as hands and the young birds are able to climb about with remarkable agility.

Telephones.

In all the world there were only 778 telephones in use forty-three years ago. There were 12,000,000 in the United States alone in 1918.

DON'T

DON'T take any chances with fire in Ontario's forests.

DON'T throw away cigarette or cigar butts, pipe "heels" or burnt matches until you are dead sure they are out.

DON'T neglect to drown out your fire with lots of water.

DON'T build your camp fire against a rotten log or stump; nor on windy points; nor near moss patches; nor at the base of a tree.

Build it in a former fireplace, or on a flat rock, or on a spot cleared down to the true soil below, or by the edge of the water.

DON'T forget that the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood which will burn.

Jobs Depend on the Safety of the Forests

RIVER DRIVERS, shanty men, pulp loggers, and all men who work in the lumber woods, on the river or at the mill—get this: Your job depends on keeping forest fires from burning up the bush.

Every time you leave a camp fire or a smudge burning you are taking chances on a forest fire that will do you out of a job. Every time you throw away a burning match or a cigarette, or drop the "heel" of your pipe on the ground, you are taking a chance. In summer time, moss, dead wood, dry leaves or the regular wood-fibre soil of the forest are all ready to burn. Millions of feet of timber and pulp are being burnt up that way every year.

Ontario's forests are not growing fast enough to keep up. Forest fires will do you out of a job if they keep on a few years more. Watch yourself.

Save Ontario's Forests
They're Yours

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 53

COW MILKER

Edward Plane and son, agents for Mehring's Foot Power Cow Milker. Phone 26 r 4 Madoc, Ontario

FOR SALE

Camping equipment:—Spring cots, refrigerators, tent, table and other articles.

Apply at The Review Office. 12-25

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Have you caught this new disease they call THE SKY-ITCH?

The only relief for those who have this ailment is to procure a Radio Set, or the "makings" of one. We are Specialists in the treatment of this particular disease. Let us give you relief.

The Radio Shop

MADOC

JOHN BURKITT, Prop.

Call at The Madoc Tire and Repair Shop and see The New

Cellular Cushion Inner Tires

which I now have in stock. The inner tire is made of pure parra rubber and any size to fit the outer casing let them be old or new. Sizes from a bicycle to 34x3½. These inner tires contain millions of air cells and give you the equivalent pressure and riding qualities of a 30x3½ tire inflated to 55 pounds pressure. You will get from two to three times the mileage out of your casings and they are absolutely puncture proof and will not blow out or rim cut your casing. Call and see these tires and place your order as the orders are coming in fast and will be filled first served.

REPAIRING

If you have any repair work to be done on tires, tubes rubber boots, or rubber goods of any kind, bring them in as soon as possible as the busy season will soon be starting and they will be ready when you want to use them.

MADOC VULCANIZING SHOP

W. R. WANNAMAKER, Prop. MADOC

Ontario Business College, Limited

Belleville, Ontario.

O. B. C. is famed for its THOROUGH TRAINING and the SUCCESS of ITS THOUSANDS of GRADUATES. The O. B. C. Course include Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Office Practice, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting etc., and the highest standards are maintained in all departments. Every young man and woman ought to get this kind of education. It is absolutely necessary in business and useful in any occupation. Write for free prospectus.

I. L. MOORE, Principal

North Hastings Review

a Year — "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" — $2 to the United States

hed April 6, 1877—No. 28 — Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, July 13, 1922 — Postage Prepaid

"LOOK, AND LOOK HARD"

YOU can't look around at other good stores too much to please us. The more you shop around the better you'll like the quality of our goods. We do not believe in buying the merely "Cheap Stuff"---it will do you no good and we don't like to sell it. Our motto is

NOT HOW CHEAP BUT "HOW GOOD"

OUR NEW TOWELLINGS make you want to jump in the tub. Beautiful, fine all linen — Hucks — and splendid Heavy Bath Towels. They look so fresh and sweet. If you are low in towels you ought to see these Cross & Co. values.

FACTORY COTTON in a fine even weave for Ladies' and Children's Dresses. It is very smart this year. Fussed up with a bit of chintz the handy woman can make an attractive dress at a little cost.

MEN'S HOSIERY. Fine Cotton, Brown and Black. Also Heavy Field Socks, splendid values at **25c the pair.**

Come into the big, cool airy store and rest or shop as you will.

Cross & Co., Madoc

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Ontario

LOOK!—A ONE D... VICE

Bring your Develo...

Auto Wrecked—Two Arrested

About 1.30 Sunday morning a telephone message was received at Belleville Police Station that an automobile accident had occurred on the Trent road about five miles west of Belleviille and one of the occupants had been seriously injured. Sgt. Harman at once arranged to have the ambulance sent to the scene and accompanied by P. C. Evans and Dr. Cronk went to investigate.

They found a man named John Doyle of Trenton severely injured and had him conveyed to Belleville hospital where it was found that several ribs were broken. An automobile was found down in a creek badly damaged having plunged over a bridge. Chas. Shoniker and Geo. Harris also of Trenton who were occupants of the car with Doyle were uninjured and were both arrested and brought to the police station where charges were laid against them. Shoniker was charged with being intoxicated while in charge of an automobile and with criminal negligence. Harris was charged with a breach of the O. T. A. in drinking liquor in an illegal place.

Sgt. Harman and P. C. VanMeer afterwards followed tracks of the automobile from Belleville along the Trent road and found that after leaving Belleville the car zig zagged all the way coming perilously near to the ditch at several places until it finally plunged over the bridge.

Harris charged with drinking liquor in an unlawful place was brought before Magistrate Masson this morning and admitted the party had been drinking. The car was hired in Trenton and a bottle of whisky was purchased from a man by the side of the road for five dollars. Who the man was Harris said he did not know beyond the fact that he was called Tony and also Joe by the others. The party of four young men then came to Belleville where they drove around for awhile left one of their number here and started the return journey to Trenton the accident happening five miles out on the Trent road near Gunn's farm.

Harris was fined one hundred dollars and costs or three months in goal

Shoniker wah then placed on trial charged with criminal negligience and being intoxicated while in charge of an automobile. His case was enlarged for two weeks bail being arranged in two bonds of $500 each

Reports from the hospital indicat that Doyle while seriously injured will recover.

Bancroft Women's Institute

The twelfth monthly meeting of Bannockburn Women's Institute was held in the Hall Monday evening July 3rd with an attendance of sixteen. The meeting was opened by "The Maple Forever' after which the Roll Call was answered by an Economy Wrinkle from each member. A splendid address was given by Mrs. Claude Simmons delegate to the District Convention. Mrs. H. C. Lloyd gave an instructive paper on the Canning of Vegetables. Mrs. W. McEwen and Mrs. John Whyte provided an interesting contest after which luncheon was served by Mrs. A. Hunter and Mrs. L. Munroe. The meeting adjourned after the singing of "God Save the King" The program for Monday August 7th is as follows:

Roll Call —Answered by Don'ts from the Kitchen.

Paper—How to Keep Cool—Mrs. J.Hunter

Entertainment—Mrs. K. Nicol Mrs. E. Munroe

HASTINGS COUNTY U. F. O. ANNUAL BASKET PICNIC

will be held on the farm of J. A. Caskey on July 19th. A splendid programme has been arranged as such prominent men as Hon. E. C. Drury Prime Minister of Ontario; R. H. Halbert M. P. North Ontario; G. A. Brethen M. P. East Peterboro; H. K. Denyes M. P. P. East Hastings and other speakers will give addres es Everybody is invited Come ring your baskets and enjoy the ny

DIXON—MILLER

The summer home of Mr. and Mrs C. A' Millier Mimico Beach was the scene of a pretty rose wedding on Wednesday evening July 5 when their eldest daughter Edna Victoria was united in marriage to Mr. W. H S. Dixon of Vancouver. Rev Thomas Rodger conducted the ceremony. The ceremony took place on the verandah which was transformed in to a bower of roses. The bride who was given away by her father wore a dainty gown of white taffeta with silver and her veil was caught with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister who wore a robin egg blue georgette dress an carried Russell roses. After a buffet luncheon served on the lawn the happy couple left to spend their honeymoon in Muskoka. The bride's travelling suit was of blue jersey cloth with sand, and hat to match They will reside in Vancouver.—Toronto Globe.

Mrs. Dixon is well known in Madoc where she has been a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. James Whytock.

MADOC TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

The Township Council met on June 19th—all members present Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Blackburn—Rollins—that Garry Barry receive $8.90 for gravel on his beat.

Lough—Pigden—that Daniel Bronson's account for putting in culvert of $8.18 be pe paid.

Blackburn—Lough—that Jas. Sandford get the pulpwood across lots 26 and 27 between the 6th and 7th Concession at $1.00 per cord.

Blackburn—Pigden—Regarding that portion or tract of land and premises situated and being in the county of Hastings described as follows—Being the Concession line or road allowance between the 4th and 5th Concessions on the North half of Lot 20. Reserving the surface rights o that portion of road allowance South of where barn now stands for water and pasture privileges to Geo. D. Gordon the mineral right of same leased to Robert Phillips.

Rollins—Blackburn—that Steven Kellar be paid $21.00 for repairing road and building bridge.

The following Overseer on Colonization Roads appointed on the different divisions:—

Division 1—Wm. McMechan
Diliviscion 2—Delos Fox
Division 3—Samuel McCarry
Division 4—Robert Bird

Pigden—Rollins—that Colonization Road By Law No. 56 be finally passed signed and sealed and returned to the Department.

Blackburn—Rollins—that the assessment roll as finally revised be accepted.

Council adjourned to August 7th.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC SCHOOL

S. S. No. 19 Madoc

Jr. to Sr. IV
Margaret Wilson (Honors)
Winnie Green (Honours)
Sr III to Jr. IV
Tom Lloyd
Jr. III to Sr. III
Eva Wilson
Howard Munro
Percy Sandford
Jr. II to Jr. III
James Deline
Bert Simpson
John Wilson
Wesley Sandford
Sr. I to Jr. II
Harold Lloyd (Honours)
Jr. I to Sr. I
David Buder
Sr. Pr. to Jr. I
Ralph Jackson Emily Jackson Hazel Parks
Jr. Primer
John Munro Gerald Simmons Albert Blakely Charles Sandford

Teacher—Irene Liddle

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

Spring Fashions and Fabrics

The colors and styles that suit you best

The loveliest new fabrics have just come in. Our counters are piled with brilliant ginghams and linens, the charming new printed cottons, dotted Swiss, crêpes of cotton and of silk, in every summery color, crisp organdies, delicate voiles. Come in today and see them. Select materials in interesting color combinations for your Spring frocks.

Five hundred designs for the new Spring season are at the pattern counter

You can make any one of these becoming new dresses like a professional, for every new Butterick pattern has a Deltor enclosed.

The Deltor gives you the swift, economical cutting of an expert, the deft putting together of a great dressmaker, and the clever finishing touches that spell Paris. It is all there in pictures and clear directions. With it you can make like a professional dresses you never dared attempt before.

Butterick Patterns with the Deltor

Design 3641 *A tiny, independent cape and picturesque slashed sleeves make this frock especially interesting.*

Design 3676 *The cape dress is almost a necessity this Spring, and this one is especially easy to make, when you have the Deltor to guide you.*

Quinn & Quinn
Madoc

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

When the Ford Car leaves the plant each part is of the material and temper best suited for its purpose. Parts here and there will have to be replaced in time and it is up to you at this stage whether you cripple your Ford or make it good as new.

SPURIOUS PARTS WILL CRIPPLE YOUR CAR

Take no chances. When Repairs are needed run your car in here—if you can find any but Genuine Ford Parts in the place we will do the job for nothing.

FRANK SMITH

FORD DEALER — MADOC

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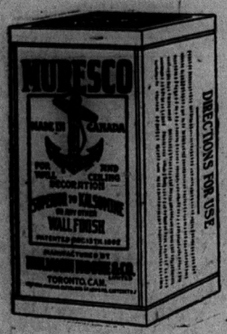
For

Decorating

and

Beautifying Walls and Ceilings



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$50 to $5,000

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—No better security obtainable
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—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. Dates not and age last birthday.

FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
Holland Linen	50c	Dutch Fabric	35
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Old Windsor	30
-iana	40c	Kildare	25
Society	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Onion Skin	25
Cambria	35	Snow Drop	20
Pemberton	35	Crescent	15
Royalton Linen	35	Correspondence Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Paae	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

BEAUTY REIGNS.

"There was a stir in court when the fair defendant got on the witness stand."

"I suppose the gentlemen of the jury slicked down their hair and fumbled with their neckties?"

"Not only that, but one bailiff whispered to another bailiff that if he had known such a queen was to be about the premises he would have had his trousers pressed for the first time in seven years at the imminent risk of making his wife suspect he was leading a double life."

Non-Essential Problem.

"There are always some new problems to solve."

"I'm sticking to the old ones," declared Senator Sorghum, "A man who gets into the habit of working on problems for the fun of it might as well give up statesmanship and subscribe to the chess and checker magazines."

Duly Warned.

"Really, I consider you highly presumptuous in putting your arm about my waist!"

"But you don't mind, honestly, now do you?"

"I certainly do, and I'll call papa if you do not remove it in just one hour!"

A GOOD BARGAIN

Prosecutor — Each juror should put himself in the place of this woman's husband. If the prisoner had beaten your wife or yours, what would you give him?

Juror Henry N. Peck—If he did a good job I'd give him a dollar.

Dictatorial.

He married Miss Amanda.
Alas, the poor man's plight!
Amanda she turned out to be
A mandatory wife.

Shock of His Life.

Suitor—Mr. Perkins, I have courted your daughter for fifteen years.

Perkins—Well, what do you want?

Suitor—To marry her.

Perkins—Well, I'll be hanged, I thought you wanted a pension or something.

Mistake in Terms.

"Going to the party, Jack?"

"No, I haven't any lady."

"Come with me, I've got an extra."

"Who is she?"

"Miss Oldbud."

"She's not an extra, she's an early edition."

Basis of Success.

Reporter—And what is your recipe sir, for running a successful business?

Head of Business Concern—Running a successful business is a matter of having many friends; our enemies trade with our competitors.

Bad Affection.

Druggists frequently have to listen to amusing things. Here are a few examples:

"My little girl has just been operated on for egg noggs in her head."

"What can you recommend for my sister? She has Vera Cruz veins in her legs."

Some Delay Evident.

"What did you say your age was?" he remarked between dances.

"Well, I didn't say," returned the girl, smartly, "but I've just reached 21."

"Is that so?" he returned, consolingly. "What detained you?"—Stray Stories.

Not Dry Bones.

An Irish youngster had often heard his grandmother say: "We're near rain; I feel it in my bones."

One day his school teacher asked him where rain came from. "From my grandmother's bones, sir," he replied.

ADORATION

"I simply can't shake George."

"Why don't you go out the evenings he is to call?"

"I've tried that, and he stays the whole evening admiring my photo."

Take 'Em Off, Fellers.

Take off your hat
To Mother Eve.
Her heart never
Was on her sleeve.

Easily Understood Strategy.

"I'm going to drive into the city with you today, John," said Mrs. Maxwell. "I want to do a little shopping."

"I understand your strategic plans," answered her husband. "The drive is to be followed by a counter-attack."—Stray Stories.

No Brains.

"You discharged your new salesman?"

"Yes. He's not suited to the automobile business."

"How's that?"

"He tried to sell a $7,000 car to a school teacher."

A Negligent Fellow.

"John Slack has lost his job as road overseer," announced the gaunt Missourian.

"What did he do?" inquired his wife.

"He didn't have anything to do, and he wouldn't even do that."

Literally True.

"I'll bet this is a one-horse town," said the city fellow.

"You said it, old man," replied the suburbanite, "Everybody in town has an automobile but one man, and he sticks to his horse."

The Source of Supply.

"I wonder what's the matter with the poets?" remarked the editor of the Chiggerville Clarion.

"I thought they pestered the life out of you by sending in contributions."

"They do, but I've run out of stamps and I have a dozen important letters to mail."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Relief.

"Thank the Lord that's over," said Jones, as he got up from his knees. "I appreciate your kindness, Miss Edith."

"My kindness, in refusing you?"

"Yeah. I either had to save board money by marrying you or theater money by getting the mitten."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

AND ROOST HIGH

Willie: Pa, why do they call our gold coins eagles?

Pa: Because, son, when you get 'em, they just fly.

Wasted Pity.

I'll say it for the town-folk
That they don't need the pity
Of all the silken-gown folk
Who dwell within a city.

The Sense of Humor.

"Have women a sense of humor?"

"Of course, we have," replied Miss Cayenne, "but we don't dare display it in the presence of gentlemen. The proper ambition of every woman is to persuade some man to take her seriously."

Dominant Influence.

"Your phonograph records do not indicate a very high musical taste."

"Don't say it loud enough for the cook to hear you," cautioned Mr. Crosslots. "She has been threatening to leave, and we have been trying to make home happy for her."

If It Only Could Be Done.

Rubber—Why is the joke editor having an X-ray machine installed in his office?

Neck—He wants to look through the jokes he receives.—Science and Invention.

Naturally.

First Girl—Are you sure that he loves you, and you alone?

Second Girl—Oh, yes; more then than at any other time.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

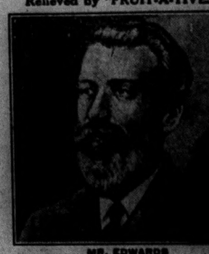
Possible Reason.

"Doctors now want to know how the stork came to be associated with bringing babies."

"That's easy. On account of the size of its bill."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

STOMACH ULC
AND GALL STON

After Suffering 25 Years, Compl
Relieved by "FRUIT-A-TIVE



MR. EDWARDS

Maplehurst Farm, Hillhurst,

"I am in my 78th year. *A years ago, I began to have troubl my Stomach.* One doctor said Cancer; another said, Ulcer o Stomach; another, Gall Stones; o Ulcers of the Liver and Infla tion of the Gall Bladder.

Three years ago, I consulte of the best specialists in Mo He said I must go to the tal, have an Ulcer cut out stomach and gall stones remo was then 74 years old. I said "

Then, I began to take "Fruit-a I found they helped me a lot, still take them occasionally, an so much better that my old f often ask me what I have do myself to look so well. I am g in weight and enjoying life very

H. W. EDW

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial s At dealers or sent postpaid by a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SAFETY FIRST.

"What's the matter Mrs. "Why this young varm swallowed a cartridge and wallop 'im for fear it goes of

Poor Jack Spratt.

Jack Spratt can eat no fat,
His wife can eat no lean;
They both have heard of balanc
But don't know what they mea

Shelling Out.

Bill—I make it a rule to go.

Dill—In these days you are lucky if you don't have to ing and going [illegible]

Special Reductions

TO CLEA

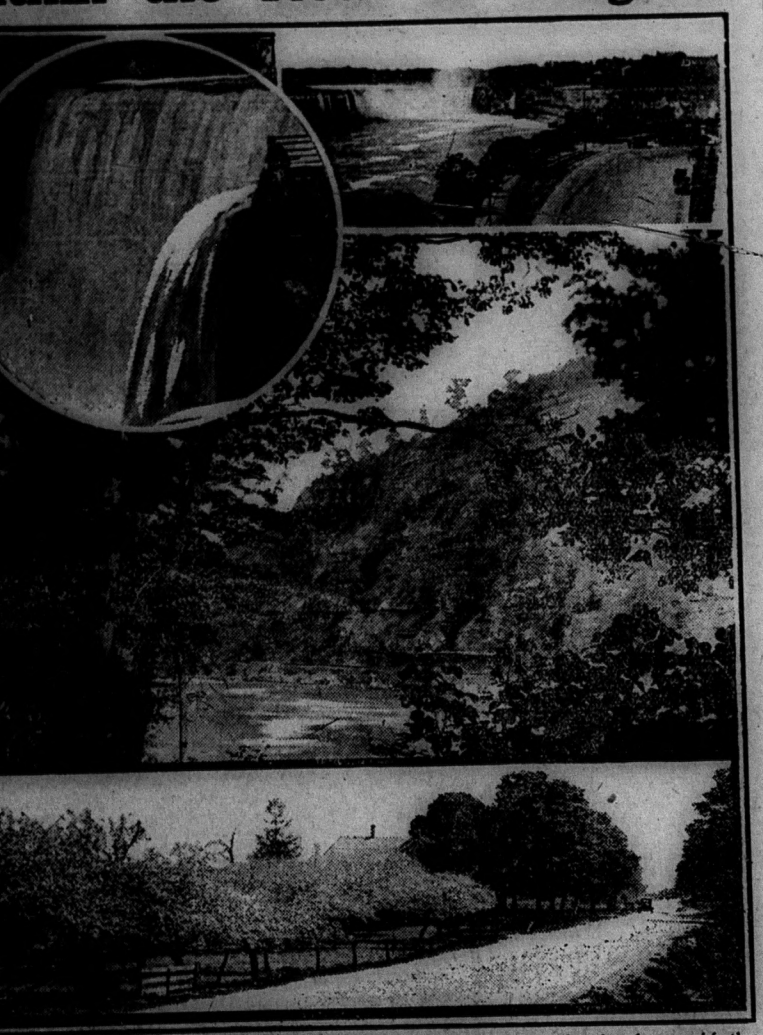
IN

All Line
STATIONE

AT T

Review Stat

ithin the Roar of Niagara



mong the national playgrounds and beauty spots of Canada, there are perhaps none whose fame has spread further hat of Niagara Falls and the luxuriant peninsula lying between Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and the green, turbulent a River, aptly called "The Garden of Canada". With its vineyards and orchards, it is a veritable fairyland in blossom when hundreds of tourists come from all parts of the province to see the beauty of the orchards. History, too, has s spell over the peninsula, and at various points along the frontier are to be seen old forts and battlefields, relics of ar of 1812-14.

iagara Falls has continuous charm for visitors. The tremendous electrical development plants, with their great tentacles stretching to numerous points in Ontario and to a portion of the United States, are an ever increasing of interest. The beautiful parkways, extending for thirty miles along the Niagara River from Fort Erie through eburg, Chippewa, Niagara Falls and Queenston to Niagara-on-the-Lake, provide one of the finest scenic motor roads Dominion. This area of beauty includes a park at Fort Erie, Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls, Lundy's Lane tery, which marks one of the famous battles of 1812, Niagara Glen, the choicest beauty spot on the peninsula, where al geological formations and rare flora are to be found, Queenston Heights and the sites around Forts George and sauga at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

his playground is reached by the first class service of the Canadian National Railways through its Niagara-St. rines Line of steamboats from Toronto to Port Dalhousie, and then by radial car throughout the peninsula. Port usie has the finest bathing beach on Lake Ontario, an excellent recreation park and dance pavilion, and is a popular resort for the people of Toronto and other Ontario points.

PULPWOOD WANTED

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PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

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A RICH LAND.

Western Asia Minor Is Country of Great Fertility.

Apart from being a country of remarkable fertility, Western Asia Minor, which has always been an object of considerable rivalry among nations, is extremely rich in every kind of mineral. The exploitation of her mineral resources is, however, still in its infancy, owing in the first place, to the fact that mineral deposits are chiefly in the interior of the country, and in the second place to the inadequacy of communications.

This situation will improve, when the railways have been developed, and the resources of the country will be systematically exploited. It is obvious that countries which are in an embryonic state industrially, should at once take steps to develop their national resources, for it is only by such measures that they will be able to acquire the financial wealth they need.

As regards the mineral resources of Asia Minor, large deposits of emery exist in the region lying between the Caistre and the Meander, and though this emery is inferior to that of Naxos, it is of great value, 40,000 tons being produced yearly.

Chromium is found in large quantities near Brousse, but, owing to bad transport it cannot compete with that of New Caledonia, and output has declined. One of the most important chromium mines in the world is that at Tsaruti, situated 70 kilometers from Kutahia. It is worked by the Ottoman Government, and yields 15,000 tons annually.

Iron ores abound round about Smyrna, and the layers that have been discovered are spread over a fairly large surface and lie about 12 kilometers from the sea. The ores contain from 45 to 60 per cent. pure iron. Other layers, situated near Tourbali, reach depths varying from four to 25 meters, and the total output is approximately 10,000,000 tons. These ores are 60 to 65 per cent iron, with a mixture of arsenic.

Mention must also be made of the well-known lead mines of Balia, and the mercury mines of Karabournou, which are worked by an English company. Antimony and manganese also exist in Asia Minor. The chief antimony deposits are to be found near Edusmish, while there are already 38 known layers of manganese near Smyrna. The four best known layers and the most systematically worked have produced from 1,000 to 1,500 tons yearly, since 1910. This is merely a brief description of the mineral wealth of Asia Minor, about which there is still much to be discovered and made known.

ABOUT TILE DRAINING

What the Provincial Act Does for the Farmer.

Tiling Improves Land Year After Year — Comparison of Cost and Benefit — Government Money Loaned at Low Rates — How Fruits Ripen.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In spite of the fact that Government loans for farm underdrainage have been available for a number of years, it is still news for many farmers who have not sufficient capital to tile their farms. Too much cannot be said in support of this aid to increased production and enhancing the value of property. No other farm improvement will give equal returns and become a permanent improvement. Improved machinery, although very desirable, depreciates year by year, and in time is discarded and replaced by other and new equipment. Fertilizers are available for a year or two and have to be renewed, whereas tile drains become more efficient year after year. The soil becomes better aerated, more friable, and in a better physical condition when maximum crops will be produced with the minimum amount of work.

Matching Cost and Benefit.

Suppose for instance it takes $40 to tile drain an acre of land systematically, but by so doing several hollows which never produced more than half a crop before now yield more than any place else in the field. Supposing another wet area which always drowned out does likewise, and in all we have twenty-five bushels of wheat instead of twenty, or we have sixty bushels of oats instead of fifty. These estimates are much too low, but conservative estimates are safe. Let us see what interest we make on our money. Taking the present price of wheat as $1.40 per bushel, we have made $7 on an outlay of $40, which is 17½ per cent. on our investment. With oats at 45c we have 11¼ per cent. on our investment, and if these are not good returns I don't know where to find them.

Government Loans at Low Rates.

For the use of this money, on which you make large interest, the Government asks you only 5 per cent. You have twenty years to return it, long before which you have been repaid several times. Under the present act anyone wishing to tile can borrow 75 per cent. of the cost of his work up to $2,000 per hundred acres. The loan is obtained through the township council, which is responsible for passing the necessary by-laws and the issuing of the debentures for sale to the Provincial Treasurer. No township council alive to the necessity of underdrainage would refuse to become interested in obtaining such a loan for any of their ratepayers.

Further Government assistance by way of surveys, plans and specifications for drainage work may be obtained by applying to the Drainage Department, O. A. C., Guelph. They will also be glad to assist individuals or councils in discussing with them the Tile Drainage Act, or in mailing them copies in which they can get the details.—F. L. Ferguson, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Fruits Ripen.

The place which fruits are assuming in the dietary of man is one of growing importance. Certain species like the apple and pear, the plum and the grape, have long enjoyed a deserved popularity; others which were once among the rarities in the United States are now in great favor.

The ripening of fruits plays so important a part in their availability, and some of the problems of transportation, that authentic information on this subject is much to be desired. Some fruits, like the apple, may be allowed to ripen almost fully on the tree, and may be kept in the ripened condition for relatively long periods, if proper attention be paid to their manipulation and storage.

The physical changes, like the variation in color of ripening fruits, are familiar, since they are evident to the senses; but these alterations are merely indicative of changes in the chemical make-up of the fruits under the conditions which determine ripening. Heat, moisture, air and light may all participate in determining the characteristic changes that ensue. Laboratory reports of statisticians' investigations in recent years have given clearer indications of what takes place. Among the changes are the transformation of the starch into sugar, the conversion of soluble tannin compound with their astringent properties into insoluble forms, the acidity of acid, or the masking of the acid flavor by the accumulation of sugar, the softening of woody tissue, and the increase and storage of juice.

With the growing knowledge of what the ripening of fruits really involves, we are certain to acquire better ideas of what a properly ripened product should really be. The fact that unripened (winter) apples are unfit for consumption in the early fall, because instead of sugar they contain a large amount of raw starch, which will disappear with the "mellowing" process, will be understood in a more intelligent way than has usually been the case.

Shade Trees on Highways.

Our highways would be much more attractive if lined with shade trees. These trees could be set 50 or more feet apart and would do little damage either to the adjoining property or the roadway. They would make the road pleasanter to travel over and also to live by.

Go through the grain fields with the object of removing impurities and noxious weeds.

SILAGE FERMENTATION

Gives Bane or Benefit to Contents of the Silo.

Well-Packed Green Fodder Usually Comes Out Well — Various Conditions From the Same Class of Plants — Prevention of Tuberculosis In Poultry.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When a large quantity of finely-cut or divided green fodder is packed within the silo fermentation begins at once. The temperature will gradually rise and considerable carbonic acid gas will be given off during the first five days. The temperature of the surface six inches may go up considerably above 100 deg. Fahrenheit, due to air entering and permitting fermentative processes which are not possible deeper in the mass out of reach of the free air or oxygen supply. Under good practice, where the ensiling has been well done, the temperature two feet down will not exceed 140 deg. Fahrenheit during the first five days, the temperature will then gradually drop back to 100 deg. or less.

Green Fodder For the Silo Should Be Well Packed.

Well-packed green fodder carrying a normal amount of moisture will contain within the small spaces just enough air to carry the fermentation to the desired point for proper silage making. If an excess amount of air is present through improper cutting and packing of the fodder the fermentations will be carried too far, moulds will form and spoil part of the silage. Numerous agents are present and ready to function should conditions favor their development in the ensiled mass. The plant enzymes, invertase and zymase, together with the acid forming bacteria lactis acidi and vini acetali are of the greatest importance in silage making. Numerous other bacteria are present, and if conditions favor their development to a greater degree than they favor the development of the lactic and acetic acid formers the silage produced will not be of the highest grade. The plant cells of the cut or shredded green fodder that is placed in the silo are still alive and carry the chemical substances commonly known as enzymes. These enzymes are the agents that break down the starch and increase the sugar content during the first few days of the fermentative process, apparently preparing the way for the acid forming bacteria which become very active after the fifth or sixth day and control the completion of the silage making process if conditions are normal.

Many Activities In the Silo Useful and Otherwise.

The vast difference in the condition of the various fodders used in silage making at the time of ensiling gives rise to various activities both useful and otherwise within the silo. Different degrees of greenness or ripeness, different classes of plants, difference in moisture content, presence or absence of desirable bacteria in quantity, will have their influence on the final product. So we see silage of various colors, odors and flavors made from the same class of forage plants. The temperature within the silo after the silage making is completed may vary from freezing near the wall to 85 degrees near or at the center of the silo.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Prevention of Tuberculosis In Poultry.

It is absolutely useless to treat poultry which is suffering from tuberculosis with any sort of medicine or patent poultry tonics. Preparations which guarantee to cure this disease are pronounced frauds by scientists. Once the bird is infected there is no cure. All effort should be directed to prevent the healthy birds from contracting the disease.

If the flock is small and not of great value and if several birds have died or are known to be affected, it would probably be the part of wisdom to destroy the whole flock and start over again. The poultry house should be scrubbed out with good disinfectant and the walls whitewashed. If the floor of the house is dirt, remove about six inches and bury it out of the way. Resurface with fresh, clean soil. If the floor is well made of either concrete, tile or wood, soak thoroughly with disinfectant. If the floor is not of good material or hard to clean, lay a new one over the old. Turn over the soil in the runs. Boil drinking cups and cleanse all other utensils. After this is well done, secure the new birds, being very careful to purchase them from a flock which is free from the disease.

If the flock is large or valuable and it is decided to attempt eradication without destroying all the fowls, great care and attention, even to the smallest details, are necessary. One will, of course, overlook some of the diseased birds on the first examination, but they may be observed later on when the symptoms are better developed. Keep the floor as free from drops as possible, and clean out and disinfect at least once a week. Do not allow the young birds to run with the older ones, for they are easily infected. After the first general weeding out, watch the rest and as soon as one begins to appear diseased, remove it from the flock and keep it alone, and then if it develops further symptoms destroy it at once.

For young pigs on pasture the self-feeder has given satisfactory results. Slightly more grain may be required, which is offset by economizing of labor.

The man who improves the live stock of a community or gives it a better variety of corn is deserving of praise as well as he who "plucks glory from the cannon's mouth."—W. A. Lloyd.

KILLING CABBAGE WORMS.

Arsenicals Used to Save Crop From Pest.

Arsenicals are being generally used to control the cabbage worm. There are now few instances of the total destruction of crops of cabbages as was formerly often the case. Nevertheless, a conservative estimate would place the present annual loss from this pest to cabbage alone—not including cauliflower and other related crops—at $1,300,000, or one-tenth the value of the entire crop.

The cabbage worm is not difficult to control, and it should be borne in mind that most other cabbage pests, more often present than not, will be controlled by the same methods.

Repeated experiments have shown that arsenate of lead and paris green are preferable to other arsenicals in common use. If paris green is used, it may be applied either wet or dry, preferably, however, as a spray, at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons

The Sort of Gardens Which Have Been Planted In Thousands of Communities.

of water. The plants should be free from insect attack when they are set out and should be sprayed a few days later to make sure that the poison reaches the young caterpillars before they have burrowed far into the heads. Other applications should follow as inspection of plants shows that they are necessary.

These applications of arsenicals can be made with absolute safety even after the heads are formed, as the poison disappears from plants almost completely within two or three weeks after application, and even earlier in event of repeated or heavy rainfall.

Scarcity of paris green has increased the cost. Arsenate of lead has been rapidly superseding paris green and other arsenicals as an insecticide and has not increased proportionately in price. For many reasons it is preferable.

It serves the same purpose as paris green and is applied in the same manner. It is sold both in paste and in dry powder form. Two pounds of dry arsenate to 50 gallons of water or bordeaux mixture will make a solution of sufficient strength to destroy cabbage worms and similar insects. The paste form must be used at double strength, four pounds to 50 gallons of water.

The number of sprayings depends on local and seasonal conditions. Sometimes a single spraying will suffice, but usually two or three are necessary. The adhesiveness of the spray material is promoted by the addition of about the same amount by weight of resin fish oil soap as of the arsenical used.

Grass Mulch to Prevent Erosion.

To prevent erosion of hilly orchard land in southern Ohio, a mixture of grasses and legumes for permanent seeding is recommended by the department of horticulture, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster.

The mixture consists of redtop, orchard grass, sweet clover, alsike clover and alfalfa, four pounds each; timothy, eight pounds, and red clover, 12 pounds.

This mixture of seed sown in the spring on soil well fertilized soon produces a fine covering of grasses, which prevents erosion of the steep hillsides.

This method of seeding was found quite effective in recent tests.

It has been found that in hill orchards the grass mulch system, with annual fertilization, produces larger crops than where the tillage practice is used.

Thin All Plants In Garden.

Nearly all home gardeners plant more seed than necessary, in order to get a full stand of plants. As soon as these are large enough to handle easily, all excess plants should be pulled out, leaving enough space between the plants remaining for the vegetables to develop properly. If this practice is not followed, not only do the crowded conditions cause tall, spindly, unhealthy growth, but the excess plants act as weeds, using up the plant food and moisture that should be available for the crop.

Poisoning Gophers Is Easy.

The easiest way to poison gophers is to put pieces of strychnine sulpate, about the size of half a wheat grain, on pieces of potato, carrots or turnips. Then take a sharp stick and push it down into the soft earth around the mound. Put the pieces of poisoned material down into these places and the gophers will get it. This way also keeps stock and children from picking it up. It has been proven to be very efficient in ridding the field.

Clover Seed Is Profitable.

Clover, if cut early when just coming into blossom and given a light dressing of land plaster or of any fine compost, will, if the stalks are strong, make a vigorous second growth and ripen a paying crop of seed. Every farmer might raise his own clover seed by this method. The seed comes from the second crop and not from the first crop.

Footwear for Hot July

Canvas: White, Brown or Two-tone.
Prices from $1.55 to $3.40.
These you will find cool and light.

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A complete line White Silk at $1.00 per pair.
Also many other shades at right prices.

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We have solid leather cases and bags at moderate prices as well as the cheaper lines.
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Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MOIRA LAKE NEWS

Miss Kathleen Moorcroft spent a few days the guest of Miss Margaret Cochrane.

Miss Florence Taft of Kingston is visiting friends at Sagonaska Camp.

Mrs. F Harrison and Miss Harrison of Toronto are camping at U Need a Rest.

Mr. Douglas Sherrott of Toronto who has been visiting at Bonnie Brae returned to Toronto on Tuesday.

Mrs. Langdon and two children Ruth and Arthur of Lindsay are visiting at Bonny Brae.

Master Charles Hansford is spending a few days with Master Cleveland Bonisteel at Bonny Brae.

Mr. Oliver Owen of Belleville spent Sunday at Fairview.

Miss Anderson of Massasaga was a visitor at Fairview on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill and family of Belleville moved into Rite Inn last week.

Mrs. Timmerman and Miss Timmerman of Stratford are again at the Lake. They are accompanied by the former's little grandson Master Teddie Phillips.

Peggy

HARROWSMITH NEWS

Hay making and berry picking is the order of the day. Both are goo crops.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer gave a birthday party in honor of their little nephew Billie Spencer at Varty Lake. All report an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Ruttan is visiting her daughter Mrs. Milton Shangraw.

Mrs. S. Spencer Mrs. Wesley Spencer and Miss Mary King took tea with Mr. and Mrs. E. Shangraw on Tuesday night and with Mr. and Mrs. S. Emberly on Wednesday night.

Mr. John Hughes and Miss Vince were quietly married on June 28th.

Rev. W. Spencer and Mrs Spencer and children Billie and Dora also Miss Mary King have left for their home in Toronto after holidaying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer

LEAGUE BASEBALL. SCHEDULE

Trent Valley League

July 15—Belleville at Deloro
July 19—Tweed at Madoc
July 22—Frankford at Belleville
July 28—Deloro at Frankford
Aug. 1—Belleville at Tweed
Aug., 9—Madoc at Deloro
Aug. 9—Tweed at Frankford
Aug. 19—Frankford at Madoc

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept. 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

ASTHMA and RAZ-MAH HAY FEVER

The Standard Remedy for HAY-FEVER and Asthma. Sold by all good Druggists. For Free Trial write Templetons, Toronto

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To the Public

We Sell Parisian Sage, and we Know the Guarantee is Genuine

PARISIAN SAGE, the quick-acting hair restorer, is guaranteed—

To stop falling hair,
To cure dandruff,
To cure itching of the scalp.
To put life into faded hair.
To make harsh hair soft and luxuriant.
To make hair grow, or money back.

It is the most delightful hair dressing made, and is a great favorite with ladies who desire beautiful and luxuriant hair. Large bottle only 50 cents

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres in Murray Township, near Frankford. Good clay loam soil. Good house; fair barn. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 28tf

ACCIDENT SWINDLERS

HOW SOME NEAR CROOKS MAKE A LIVING.

Cases Investigated by Newspaperman Indicate That Many Business Men Are Victimized by Crooks Who Pretend to Have Been Injured—Fakirs Are a Dangerous Type of Modern Mendicant.

After investigating accident fakirs for twenty years, Theodore Waters, an American newspaperman, has come to the conclusion that they are on the increase, and give evidence of organization, which will make them all the more dangerous to business men. Mr. Waters has just finished a series of articles in Leslie's Magazine on "The Modern Mendicant," in which he mentions some of the time-honored dodges and their modern trimmings, which have enriched accident fakirs. One of the commonest swindles is practiced upon restaurant proprietors, and is thus described by a witness: "I stepped in a quick-lunch place and sat down at a table with five or six men. Suddenly one of them uttered an exclamation and jumped to his feet. We all looked at him, whereupon he pulled from his mouth a large tack. Then he wiped his mouth with a handkerchief and there was blood on the handkerchief. It took away our appetite, particularly as the fellow talked of blood poisoning and how he meant to sue the proprietor."

The manager came and was very sorry. It was an accident, to be sure, but if the gentleman would step into the office he would see what could be done. The gentleman did first, however, calling attention to the fact that we were witnesses to what had happened to him, and would we please wait until he came back?

It would not have been human not to wait. So we did, but not for long. Within a few minutes he came out of the office, and, paying not the slightest attention to us, passed out of the place. I sought the manager and asked him what had happened.

"Paid him, of course," he snapped. "What else?"

"But don't you know that is an old trick?" I asked. "He is probably on his way to another restaurant to play the same trick."

"I know that very well," he replied. "But I cannot afford any notoriety. If it became known that a tack was found in our food, how long would we keep our customers? That fellow has a perpetual sore mouth and works the tack game right along, but you can't tell the public that. Why, you fellows at that table would be the first ones to swear against us in court. You couldn't help it. So I paid him and took his release.'"

A fake that is likely to return even richer dividends is that practiced upon druggists. A man enters a drug store and asks a clerk for headache powders. He takes one, pays for them and walks out. Presently he returns and complains of cramps in his stomach and asks the clerk what kind of tablets he gave him. The alarmed clerk asks to see the package, and when he does he is horrified to find that it contains bichloride of mercury. Then there is a rush for a stomach pump and the ambulance, and the sufferer, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning, is hurried to a hospital. In a few days he recovers sufficiently to leave the place and take the first steps in an action against the druggist. Naturally, the latter will do everything possible to keep the case out of court, and is glad to settle for some hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of dollars. It requires nerve to perpetrate such a swindle, but so long as the fakir knows the symptoms of mercury poisoning, he is taking very little risk, for it is not likely to occur to anyone that he is shamming.

It is only when these fakirs, playing for big stages, perhaps for the final clean-up before retiring from the game, run against large corporations that they are likely to be caught. There was the case of the Freeman sisters, who figured in several fake accidents in various cities, making more than a handsome living by their frauds, until they were detected in Chicago. It was claimed by Fannie Freeman that she had been hurt while riding on a train of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The witnesses were her mother and sister, who swore that a sudden start of the train had caused Fannie to fall and strike her back against a seat, paralyzing her from the waist down, and probably ruining her for life.

There were certain suspicious circumstances which caused the claims agent to make an investigation, but every time the company's physicians called to see Fannie she was in bed, apparently unable to move. Her feet were like lumps of ice, and when needles were stuck into her legs, she felt no pain. A detective was employed, and he was able to rent a room immediately above Fannie's bedroom. He bored a hole through the floor and thus could see everything that happened. He discovered that Fannie was able to run about and even to dance. When the doctor was expected, her mother would make the girl put her feet into a large basin of ice water. This had the effect of temporarily numbing them. As far as the needles are concerned, Fannie happened to be one of those persons with an unusual number of insensitive spots on her body. This capacity to withstand pain is by no means uncommon, and is frequently demonstrated by museum freaks. The detective called other witnesses to his peep-hole, and the railroad was able to bring about the arrest and conviction of the Freemans.

The New Testament was first divided into verse by Robert Stevens, a French printer, in 1551.

Use Your Own Eyes

WHEN YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES

The more you look at the clothes we show you the better satisfied you will become that the style, the fit, the value and the service we offer you is

THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD

Men's Tweed Suit $15, $20, $25, $30, $35
Men's Blue Serge $19.50, 25, 30, 35

NEW NECKWEAR

An unusual big assortment of Men's Neckwear, in the newest shades, regular value $1, on sale 75c.

GEORGE WEST

This store will be open all day Saturday, July 1st.

Building Material

Sash	Doors	Cement
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Prepared Roofing	Lime	Building Paper
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The Houston Co., Ltd.

Phone 27w Tweed, Ont.

Though Not Always Visible.

"Come, come, don't be too hard on Wilkins. He has his faults, but there's one good thing about him."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"Why—er—I can't say but there is about everything, you know."

Shifting Attention.

"You never mention some of those old theories of yours which once agitated the public. Have you changed your mind?"

"No," said Senator Sorghum. "A wise politician never admits that he has changed his mind. He simply changes the subject."

Domestic Amenities.

"I was a fool to marry you!" sobbed Mrs. Winks.

"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly, "I cannot permit you to take the blame for that. It was I who was the fool for ever asking you. The mistake was not yours, but mine."

THEIR PROPER PLACE

This paper says that prohibition has emptied our jails. Good. That leaves plenty of room for the profiteers.

Quite Otherwise.

He thought he'd surely made a hit
When for his photograph she prayed—
"Out when this calls," she wrote on it
And gave it to her maid.

Timing Talkers.

A miniature "hour glass" is now being used to time the telephone conversation, says the Scientific American. Its upper compartments exhausts itself of sand in just three minutes; with one eye on the glass, the telephone user sees when the time is almost up, and can speed up his business accordingly, so that the talk may be finished within the specified three minutes of the long distance call.

Paper to Keep Down Weeds.

From Honolulu come reports of the use of paper mulch on the sugar plantations to keep down weeds and so reduce the number of necessary laborers. The field is covered with a specially prepared paper, strong enough to prevent the growth of weeds, but not so tough as to retard the cane, which bursts through.

Divorce.

Divorce in Kufdistan is ridiculously easy. It is only necessary for a man to say to his wife, "I divorce you," three times and the thing is done.

It is estimated that a single pound of silk is the product of 2,300 silk worms.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.

Morning Service—11 a. m.

Evening Service—7 p. m.

Holy Communion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector

Training Fish to Fish.

There is a curious fish called the remora, which is one of the lazies creatures in the world.

On the top of its head is a powerful sucker, by means of which it attaches itself to the underside of other fish, or even of boats. In this way it makes journeys of hundreds of miles without moving a fin.

The natives of many parts of the world make use of this habit by training remoras to fish for them. A ring is fastened to the tail, to which is, attached a strong cord.

When a native desires fish for dinner he picks the remora out of the tank and throws it over the side of the boat, letting it swim about at the end of the cord.

Presently a tug is felt, and the owner knows that the remora has fastened on to something big. He hauls in his line, and up comes the fish with its captive. So strong is this fish that it will bring in a giant turtle twenty times its own weight.

Cheating by Wireless.

An Italian schoolboy who was caught cheating in school has won fame. Two small wireless installations were set up by him. One was controlled by the boy in the school, the other was presented to a well-known professor who was prepared to give suggestions during examinations.

When ever any difficulty arose the professor's advice was sought. It was communicated in various ways to each scholar in the class-room. The boys' general improvement was noticed by the teachers, and soon the secret was discovered.

Recently, Senator Marconi, the famous wireless inventor, called to see the boy, and discovered that the youth's device contained some great improvements on the present wireless system.

The Universal Aunt.

Miss Fort, of London, England, is the inventor of the "Universal Aunt" who stands ready to perform all kinds of services at so much an hour. She has eight women in her employ, each one of which has some special ty. Some stand ready to take children to places of amusement, others to act as guides. There are nurses, teachers, shoppers and chaperons. There is constant demand for the services of these women and Miss Fort is making a fine living at the head of her "body of "aunts."

U. S. Unknown Dead.

The majority of the American unknown dead were killed in the Argonne drive and buried in the Romagne cemetery. A few of the unidentified lie at Bony and in the Belleau wood, France.

McINTOSH BROS.

A Week of Special Attractions in Summer Goods

(See Our Bargains)

White Skirts
Ladies' white wash skirts in pique, gaberdeen and tricotine, extra special values at
$1.49 ea.

Middies
doz. white and colored middies, clearing at
79c ea.

Night Gowns
doz. nighties clearing at **69c ea.** A great bargain
Other big reductions in Vests, Drawers, Bloomers, Brassieres, etc.

Men's Fine Shirts
10 doz. men's fine shirts (all sizes), a bargain at
$1.39 this week

Men's Sox
Specials in men's sox, heavy and light weight at
5 pr. for **$1.00**

Smocks and Overalls
Best Quality Perfecto smocks and overalls, this week only
$1.45 ea.

Boys' Overalls in khaki, clearing at 98c ea.

MANY OTHER BARGAINS

OUR MOTTO: Quick sales and small profits
Satisfaction Guaranteed

McIntosh Bros.
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LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Wilson Bailey spent a few days in Belleville last week.

Mrs. Brown of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. B. Miller this week.

Miss H. Anley of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Milne and other Madoc friends.

Mrs. John MacPherson of Toronto is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. Ballard for a few weeks.

Mrs. E West is spending some time in Peterboro the guest of her daughter Mrs. E. Latimer.

Miss Margaret Hinchelwood of Toronto is spending her holidays with Miss Margeurite Bassett.

Miss Helen Muldrew of Ottawa is spending a few weeks visiting friends and relatives around town.

Mrs. B. Richmond and Miss E. Richmond spent the week end with relatives in Belleville and Smithfield

—Get your developing and printing done at The Ludbrook Studio for good results low rates and quick service.

Mr. and Mrs. J E Heagle of Oshawa spent the week end at the home of the latter's sister Mrs. George Bassett.

Mrs. W S Ludbrook is attending a Special Teachers Training Course in Piano Lessons at The Toronto conservatory of Music.

Mr. W. J. Burkitt was a representative from the Madoc Methodist Epworth League to the Summer School at Albert College last week.

Miss Emily Ballard has returned to Toronto after spending a few weeks with her mother in town and will leave soon for a trip to Vancouver and from there to Alaska.

—T. Nickle begs to inform the public that he has opened up an office in Madoc and has secured the agencies for Life Insurance, Real Estate and Securities. He is also prepared to supply at much reduced prices Buggies, Cutters, Harness and musical Instruments. He has a piano which in quality and price has no equal, He also offers for sale some fine young horses. 25-tf

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Sale price $2.50 Quinn & Quinn

"Listen, Bob, don't travel!

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Ask for our booklet, "A Few Ways to Speed Up Business"

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

JUNE PROMOTIONS

MADOC PUBLIC SCHOOL

Junior IV to Senior IV—

HONOURS
Marion Tufts
Colin Dafoe
Eric Mumby Harold Taylor

PASS
Ralph Gordon
Helen Reid
Clarence Carswell
Earle Elliott
Annie McKenzie
Clayton Herrington

RECOMMENDED
Lewis Hart
Bessie Morrison

Senior III to Sr. IV—

HONOURS
Donald Whytock
Hazel Ross

PASS
Eddie Jenkinson
Lemoine West
Helen Caskey
Charlie Phillips

Ill, but Promoted on Year's Work.
Campbell Wallbridge

Senior III to Junior IV—

PASS
Melbourne Caverly
Ruby McCaw
Wesley Danford
Mary Jackson

RECOMMENDED
Alfred Higgs
Charlie Hill
Emily Hart
Margaret Robertson
Hazel Carswell

Ill, but Promoted on Year's Work.
Frances Conley

Junior III to Senior III—

HONOURS
Norma Moray
Alex Rupert
P. Lawrence
Helen Ludbrook
Frances O'Riordan
Gwen Scrutton

PASS
Alfred Barton
Gladys Herrington
Eleanor Dafoe
Dorothy Nickle
Bob Whytock
Marguerite Bassett
Olive Sweetman
Ross Sweetman
Albert Barton
Annie Adams
James Moorcroft
Earl Armstrong
Alice Adams
Vera Masters

Senior II to Junior III—

HONOURS
Donald Smith
Olive Jenkinson
Meribeth Smith
Mary Nayler
Alex Nicolson
Helen Hall
Margaret Golan
Mary Clark
Francis Smith
Linnette Harper
Douglas Ashley
Allan Ross
Bob Moray
Crawford Hall
Kenneth Lawrence
Janie Clark

PASS
Mildred Tufts
Dan O'Connell
Freda Mumby
Jean Morrison
Nicolas Laton
M. Latondresse
Percy Osborne
Gordon Reed

Sick but passed on year's work
Ivan Cross
Laura Ellis

RECOMMENDED
Benson Kincaid
Marjorie Roberts

First to Second—

HONOURS
Nora Nayler
Mary Gillen
Kenneth Caskey
Harold Lewis
James Marrin
Clayton McCaw
Billie Harper
Katharine Laton
Pauline Foote
Donald McKenzie
George Maybee
John Ketcheson
Norman Bailey
Alice Armstrong
Leona Forrestell
Alice Lee

PASS
Kenneth West
Ned Foote
Leonard Jones
Arthur Pitts
Durland Adams
Archie Adams

RECOMMENDED
Marguerite Parks
Winnie Pitts

Senior I to Senior IA—
Wilhelmina McKenzie
Kathleen Ludbrook
Joseph Gillen
Hilda Jones
Myrtle Kellar
Arthur Badgely
Mildred Cox
Eleanor Ayelsworth
Delbert Devolin

Primary Room—

To Sr. IA:—
Hilda Reid
Frances Lee
Ruth Sweetman
Carol Lawrence
Jim Golan
Eva McGhee
Gladys Pitts
Bernard Marrin
Ian Harper
Lola Embury
James Bird
Joseph Shorkey
Willie Beaver
George Lee

To Sr.I B:—
Thornton Love
Helen Vollick
Roswald Dafoe
Laura Ross
Flora Morrison
Edith Hocking
Jack Kincaid
Alice Walker
John Adams
Mildred Robinson
Stanley Smith
Violet Rogers

To Jr. I
Clarice Dafoe
Hilton Clark
Thomas Marrin
Blanche Ellis
Fred Akey

To A Primer
Egbert Taylor
Charlie Reid
John Beaver
Adolphus Sandford
Claud Kellar
Gordon Letts
Helen Sandford

NOTICE

All customers are allowed 1 outside light free not over 50 Watts. A person using a lamp of larger size will be charged up with the extra wattage.

By order of Eleitrir Light Co.,

Hastings County U.F.O.
Annual
Basket Picnic
Madoc
WED., JULY 19th
on the Farm of
JAMES A. CASKEY

Addresses to be given by
HON. E. C. DRURY, Prime Minister of Ontario.
R. H. HALBERT, M. P., North Ontario.
G. A. BRETHEN, M. P., East Peterboro.
H. K. DENYES, M. L. A., East Hastings.

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Admission to Grounds—Adults 25c. Motor Car 25c, Horse and Rig 15c. Children under twelve years of age free.

Everybody welcome. Bring your basket and enjoy the day.

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B. C. TUCKER, Co. Sec.

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SAM LAPAM

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Piano, gasoline stove, three piece upholstered suite, bed-stead with mattress and springs, combination book-case and writing desk, couchbed rugs and many other articles. On sale at the Manse, each afternoon and evening, July 5th and following days
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Between Eldorado and Millbridge, Automobile marker, No. 174-105.
Finder please notify S. C. Wood, Ormsby.

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Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary,
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Statements
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Blotters
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Business Cards
Window Cards
Auction Sale Bills
Factory Statements

If you do we are at your service.

The Review
Phone 49

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Men's fine Gunmetal Bluchers, reg. 5.75, at **$3.95**

Men's Everyday Boots, 2.95, 3.25, 3.75, and **$3.95**

Men's Blue Running Shoes, all sizes **$1.49**

Women's Kid Tie Pumps, medium heels, under cost..... **$3.75**

Women's Black Kid Oxfords. Special value **$2.75**

Women's White Canvas Running Shoes, white sole..... **$1.49**

Misses' White Canvas Mary Jane Pumps **$1.49**

Boys' All White Canvas Running Shoes **$1.35**

You can see at a glance that they are real bargains, for cash only.

The LUDBROOK SHOE STORE
AND STUDIO Phone 125
STORE CLOSES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT NOON

A Forgotten Engagement

By R. RAY BAKER

© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

While Marjorie Crandall sat at a window, a book dangling from a limp hand, and with wistful eyes watched the stars straggle forth into the gathering night, her father, Ben Crandall, rocked by the stove and told of Black Jim Simpson's lawless depredations.

No sound disturbed the dusk except the piping of a tree-toad and the creaking of Mr. Crandall's chair. Marjorie had sat by that window much of late, in a pensive mood, with her mind far away, at race tracks where demons in motorcars annihilated time and sometimes tossed a human life aside.

Her father always occupied the creaky chair by the stove, at this time of day. The stove was dead, because summer was here and almost ready to depart, but it was his custom to huddle near it, forever reading a paper.

"That rascal Black Jim is at it again," Mr. Crandall observed aloud. "And he's not so far away. He seems to be edging toward Happy Valley and I'm feeling a little bit scared, although of course there would be nothing here to interest him."

Marjorie scarcely heard him. Her thoughts were of her racing demon, Harry Trenton, and she had a vague hope that he might keep the big engagement, very vague, indeed; for Harry was now famous and would not be likely to remember his sweetheart of a year ago.

The big engagement was made early in September a year ago, while Marjorie and Harry sat in Belle Isle park, in Detroit, having motored thither in his rattle-trap, made-over auto of veteran service which had been purchased for less than a song and given a racing appearance by means of some clever body work. At that time Harry was a mechanic in a Detroit automobile factory, but the racing fever had gripped him and he was resolved to make a name for himself on the speedways.

On the September day Harry had proposed marriage, Marjorie loved him and she was exceedingly romantic, but there was a practical side to her nature and this asserted itself. Harry was not in the proper financial circumstances to care for a wife, so she advised that they wait a year before becoming engaged.

"All right," Harry sighed. "Make it a year—a year from today. On that date I'll call on you for my answer."

This appealed to Marjorie's romantic propensities.

"Exactly a year from today," she said. "But," she added, as an afterthought, "perhaps we shall be far apart by that time."

"It makes no difference," he assured her. "No matter where you are, I will keep that engagement. And in the meantime, we'll never refer to it again. Neither of us is to be reminded, for if we continue to care we'll remember. One year from today, if we are both living, I shall call on you for my answer."

Within a month Marjorie moved away. Her father's health suddenly had failed and his physician advised outdoor life. They went to North Dakota, where Mr. Crandall invested his savings in a small farm.

Marjorie and Harry corresponded, but as time went on and he began forging ahead in the business of motor racing, the letters became more and more irregular.

The date of the big engagement was now only two days away, but Marjorie entertained little hope as she sat by the window and pondered. Fame had taken Harry from her, she was afraid, for it had been more than a month since last she heard from him.

How dead everything was in the valley! Happy Valley! How she loathed it! No, she did not quite feel that way, because it had restored her father's health. But Marjorie's romanticism did not thrill to lonesome places. Crowds of people, glittering electric lights, appealed to her. She was unhappy in Happy Valley, especially as the day of the big engagement drew near; for it meant disappointment, she was almost sure.

The night before that day dawned Marjorie was alone. Her father had found it necessary to go to Bismarck on business, and he would be gone several days.

"Watch out for Black Jim," he admonished as he hopped into his flivver, in which he would drive 30 miles to a railway station. "I hate to leave you alone like this, but the business can't wait and somebody must stay to look after the stock. I guess Black Jim is after bigger game than this little piece of land, anyhow. And don't fall into the well—and take care of your cold. Your voice sounds like an auctioneer's after a week of hard work. I'd never recognize it as yours if I didn't know."

The well was a hole in the ground where Mr. Crandall was drilling for a new water supply. Water had not yet been reached, but indications were that it was near.

Marjorie promised to heed her father's warnings and he drove away. Until late in the night Marjorie sat up and tried to read, then finally went sobbing to bed, reconciled to disappointment on the morrow.

In the morning she arose early, and her first action was to gaze down the road in both directions. No cloud of dust rewarded her wistful watching—no indication of the approach of a racing car.

She sighed and went toward the barn, but had not reached her destination when she stopped, startled. A riderless horse stood by the hole in the ground—a jet-black horse.

Marjorie hurried to the well, and as she neared it she heard faint, hoarse cries. She stood close to the edge, but was careful to stand back out of sight of anybody that might be in the depths. She was not anxious to be the target for a revolver.

"Help!" cried the voice, more rasping than her own. "Get me out!"

Marjorie patted the horse, and a terrifying idea flashed into her mind.

"It's Black Jim!" she trembled. "It's his horse and he was preparing to rob the farm. Evidently he dismounted right into the well in the dark. Let him out? I guess not. Here's where I earn a reward."

The prisoner of the well pleaded in vain, in tones scarcely audible. He endeavored to make explanations, but a night of shouting which went unheard evidently had all but robbed him of the power of speech. In the hole he remained. Marjorie lowered food on the end of a clothes line, but she warned him she would let go if he tried to climb out.

The day passed and Marjorie kept busy. The duties about the farm consumed considerable time, and there was the prisoner to feed and the road to watch. She put the outlaw's horse in a stall and looked after its wants, as she did those of its owner. The latter by this time had lost his voice entirely, but he accepted the food.

That night Marjorie cried herself to sleep, because the big engagement had not been kept. She felt secure, in spite of the bandit's proximity, because there was no chance that he could climb out of the well, but she took care to bolt all the doors.

The next day Marjorie continued to feed the prisoner and watch the road, but no motor car of any description, much less a racer, appeared. She wished some one would come, to relieve her of Black Jim.

On the following day her father returned.

"I have a surprise for you," she announced, after he had kissed her. "Black Jim is my prisoner—in the well."

Mr. Crandall whistled and looked skeptical, but he procured a revolver and went to the well, towering a rope.

"Climb out!" he called. "But don't try any funny business or I'll shoot."

Marjorie and her father hauled away on the rope, and presently a head appeared in the hole, and then a whole man appeared.

"Harry!" Marjorie rasped, her voice still affected by the cold. "Why, how—the horse—your car——"

Harry grinned ruefully, as he tried to brush slime from his clothes. "I tried to keep the date," he said, in a whisper, "but I got lost. I came across your house, but I didn't suspect you lived here. I thought I'd ask the way, so I dismounted—right into the well. I've ridden a hundred miles to keep our engagement, and I've lost my voice shouting for help. Car, did you say? Why, don't you know I'm on a vacation—and driving an automobile is work!"

HELD CENSUS-TAKING WRONG

People of the Middle Ages Believed Divine Wrath Would Follow Any Such Action.

It is a very interesting fact in the history of census taking that although a census system was used in Babylonia before 3800 B. C., there is a long gap, when none was taken, from the fall of the Roman empire until the Eighteen century. The register general for Great Britain states that the reason for this interval is that the belief was held in the Middle ages that the anger of heaven would be incurred, which the Bible mentions as falling upon the nation when King David numbered the people of Judah and Israel.

The census was perfected in Babylonia about 2500 B. C., each district making its own returns before the consolidation of the empire and the centralization of administration about 2300 B. C. The British museum has a number of tablets of this period which show the administration of the temple property, with agriculture, stock raising and produce from farm and garden. A book compiled by Confucius in 550 B. C. dealt with the enumeration of the Chinese. Fifteen years later a census of the children of captivity gives the number of 42,360, with 7,337 servants and 245 singing men and women.

With the Greeks and the Romans it was a regular institution. When a bill for a registration of the people was introduced into the British house of commons in 1753 it received strong support, and yet some opposition. One member stated that he did not believe "there was any set of men or indeed any individual of the human species so presumptuous or abandoned as to make the proposal. I hold it to be subversive of the last remains of human liberty." The bill was defeated in the house of lords. It was not revived until 1800, and the census taken under this act in 1801 was the first of a long series.—Christian Science Monitor.

Overwhelmed.

"Grateful posterity will rear a monument to you!"

"What's the use?" inquired Senator Sorghum. "When a monument is put up people have so much to say about it that people forget all about the subject of the statue."

WHEN CORN FAILS.

Then It Is Time to Plant Some Sunflowers.

Experiments conducted with sunflowers in the United States and in Canada by C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College point to an assured future for this plant as a farm crop, not as a substitute for corn, but as a crop which can be successfully grown where the latter cannot. Sunflowers may be cultivated in districts which are too cold for corn and where the ravages of insect pests are making corn-growing hazardous.

Last summer the sunflower was tested with corn, in order to compare its resistance to the European corn-borer. Rows of the plants were grown side by side in fields badly infested with the borer, but not in one instance were the sunflowers attacked. It would seem evident, therefore, that in those sections where this destructive insect has gained such a footing as to make corn-growing unprofitable, a plant resistant to attack and yet of even greater value than corn as an ensiling crop, can be cultivated. Sunflowers will develop successfully on any land in corn districts and register greater yields even on cold, wet and poor soils, than the so-called "King of fodder crops."

Chemical analysis of sunflower ensilage shows that it is higher in fat and protein content than corn. Agricultural Experimental Stations, both in Canada and in the United States, report the ensilage to be relished by cattle, and that the milk flow was maintained satisfactorily. In Illinois the sunflower is largely replacing corn, which is subject to the attacks of chinch bugs.

While ensilage made from corn and sunflowers is of greater value than that made from either crop alone, they should not be grown together, since the shade produced by the latter does not permit the corn to develop. A percentage of sunflowers in a corn field, say 10 to 20 per cent., does not materially affect the yield of corn, however.

Sunflowers grow to best advantage when planted six inches apart in rows 36 inches fram each other. This would require about seven pounds per acre of seed, or nearly one-third of a bushel. An ordinary grain drill, with some of the tubes plugged, is satisfactory for seeding.

As yet, the best date for cutting has not been determined experimentally. It would seem evident, however, that the plants should be cut before becoming too far advanced in maturity in order to preserve the best quality and not to lose many of the leaves. An ordinary corn-binder will harvest the plants satisfactorily.

The varieties most extensively grown on this continent are the Black Giant, the Mammoth Russian and the White Beauty. The Black Giant has given the highest yields, but at present the seed cannot be procured either in this country or in the United States.

Chopped Stuff.

Canada buys more of United States timothy seed than any other country.

Nearly 2,500 tons of grapes were used in the Canadian wine industry in 1920.

British Columbia stockholders contemplate the establishment of a stock yard at New Westminster.

Large attendance and keen competition marked the Kent-Essex Winter Fair at Tilbury.

Destruction of cherry trees by burning mulch has led to Ohio orchardists insuring their trees against fire.

Elgin Shorthorn Breeders plan a spring sale to stimulate interest and encourage the raising of pure-bred stock.

To date 21,000 trees have been planted on 125 miles of Government highways, according to H. J. Moore, in charge of that work.

Saskatoon Milk Producers' Co-operative Association plan to erect a cheese factory to utilize the surplus milk supply shipped to that city.

Farmers of the St. George district have fixed a maximum wage for married help at $40 per month, with free house, garden and supply of milk.

Due to the fall in prices for farm produce, the value of field crops in Canada for 1921 fell nearly $5,000,000 below the value of crops for 1920.

Mexico is showing more interest in dairying, several importations of pure-bred milch cows into that country being reported during the past few months.

Housewives!
Use SMP Utensils and Save Work

Buy Diamond Ware or Pearl Ware kitchen utensils and save work. They are so clean, with a flint-hard, smooth surface that wipes clean like china. No scouring, no scraping or polishing. Just use soap and water.

Every conceivable pot and pan is made in either Pearl or Diamond Ware, the two splendid quality SMP Enameled Wares. Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside, snowy white inside. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of grey and white enamel inside and out. Either ware will give long service. Ask for

SMP "QUALITY" TRADE MARK

Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
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New Stationery

—Orchid Linen
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—Flanders Field
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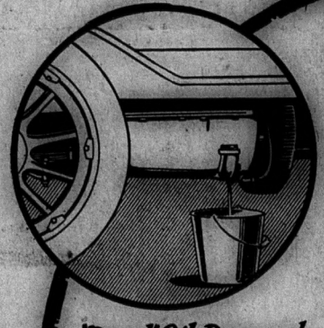
REVIEW STATIONERY STORE

Ask Your Dealer For Crank Case Service



You probably realize the importance of having your crank case cleaned every 750 to 1000 miles. But it is dirty work. You dislike to do it yourself. Why not have it done for you?

There is an Imperial Crank Case Service dealer near you who maintains a modern crank case cleaning department and he will gladly have an expert do the job properly.

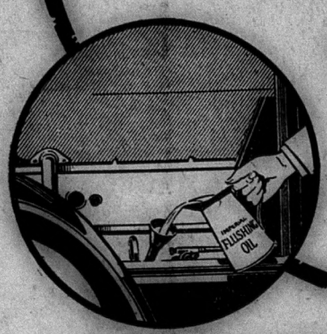
And what is most important--he will use Imperial Flushing Oil for cleaning your crank case. No danger then of diluting the fresh oil which is added later as might be the case if coal oil (kerosene) were used for flushing purposes.

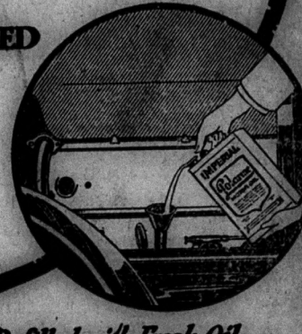
Make it a special point to drive 'round to the Imperial Crank Case dealer's sometime during the next week. Let him tell you more about this service that *saves your car and saves you money.*

'Dead' Oil Removed

Even the best oil you can buy wears out in time and loses much of its lubricating efficiency. It then fails to maintain the proper piston seal. Power goes to waste. Wearing surfaces no longer receive proper protection. It is of the utmost importance that you have the old oil drained out of your crank case frequently.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Canadian Company
Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen





All Parts Thoroughly Cleaned

Merely draining the crank case is not sufficient. Metal particles, road dust, dirt, grit and carbon have a tendency to adhere to the metal parts of your engine when the oil is drawn off. Imperial Crank Case Service dealers use Imperial Flushing Oil, a scientific cleansing agent, which removes all foreign matter and thoroughly flushes out your engine and crank case.

Refilled with Fresh Oil—

No one grade of oil could properly lubricate all different makes and models of automobiles and trucks. Different types require a special grade of oil, suited to their construction and operating conditions. The Imperial Crank Case Service dealer who refills your crank case, will use the grade of Imperial Polarine recommended for your car on the Imperial Chart—an infallible guide to proper lubrication.

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Wellesley Hospital
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June 20

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London, Eng., and
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Eye, Ear, Nose and
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Hastings County.
March 20

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and children.
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Toronto; twenty-three
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for Hastings County
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Ontario

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Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of Trinity Medical College, and Trinity University, Toronto.
Post Graduate of Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic, London, Eng. North East London Post Graduate College, London, Eng. Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.
Coroner for Hastings County
Office Durham Street. Phone 124
March 20

SELF-PRESERVATION

"We will yet see a day when there is no fighting in the world."

"I hope so," answered Senator Sorghum.

"All contentions must eventually cease."

"I don't follow you quite that far. If there isn't some kind of an argument now and then we statesmen will be deprived of half our usefulness."

Caution Required.

"Do you think a man in your position ought to study political economy?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but he mustn't be too conspicuous about it. If some of my constituents were to catch me with a ponderous and erudite volume in my hands they would go home and say I was wasting my time and the government's money."

Kicking a Kicker.

Movie Actor—I want to register a kick.

Director—I'm too busy. Haven't time to hear you.

Movie Actor—What are you doing?

Director—Writing a want ad for movie actors who are guaranteed not to kick.—Film Fun.

Between Jolts.

"I didn't catch that last remark you made," said the man who was riding in a flivver.

"Why, I shouted it right into your ear," said his friend, whose grip on the steering wheel kept him down.

"No, you didn't. You shouted it right into my ribs. We struck a hole in the road and I was up in the air."

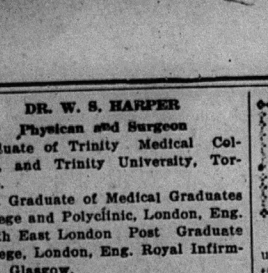
Test of Friendship.

"Just a moment and we'll have this tooth out."

"Remember, doc, that up to the present time I've always liked you."

"You are not getting ready to die, I hope?"

"Certainly not, but I don't know how I'll feel toward you in about a minute from now."



ON THE ROAD

Dusty Dave: That confounded dog tells on me every time I go near that house!

Joker Joe: Dorgs are great tale-bearers, yer know.

Lengthy Complications.

Debates may bring confusion
That will leave us sad of heart;
When you get to the conclusion
You can't quite recall the start.

Not So Many.

Mrs. Benham—I notice that the farmers always have a man for a scarecrow.

Benham — That's because they couldn't afford to dress a woman scarecrow.

One She Could Keep.

He—When you accepted Mr. Richleigh last night, did you mention our engagement?

She—Of course not. We promised each other to keep it secret, didn't we?"

Ought to Register It.

"Careful business man, isn't he?"

"Careful? Why, say, once I heard him pay a young lady a compliment, and he automatically added, 'Will you kindly give me a receipt?'"

The Brute!

He—Are you going to do anything special tonight?

She (expectantly)—No.

He—Oh, well, you won't be tired then.

Conciliation Wanted.

"Is this the board of conciliation."

"Yes. Have you some labor troubles?

"No, but I thought you might send somebody to talk to my wife."

The Best Answer.

"Mother, how old are you?"

"I don't wish to state, but should any of the neighbors inquire, you may tell them that I was married when I was only eighteen."

Often the Case.

"On first sight Jack thought Edith a vision."

"And on second sight?"

"His thought underwent revision."

Speedy.

"Is Miss Keyes a rapid typist?"

"I'll say she is. Why, that girl can operate a machine faster than she can spell."

Russian Famine Work of Soviet

Famine in Russia has not been unusual even in comparatively recent times. The unselfish relief work of Tolstoy in the dread years of 1890, 1891 and 1898, and the pictures he drew of the destitution and suffering of the peasants are familiar, not only to readers devoted to his works, but to thousands who are unfamiliar with any other part of his literary production. The difference between the famines of those years and that of to-day marks in a striking way the difference between the political conditions of that time, however severe and autocratic the rule may have been, and those imposed by the domination of the Soviet Government. The famines formerly were largely confined to the regions peopled by the peasant farmers themselves; that of 1891 was, to a large extent, restricted to the Volga district, which is to-day affected. The primitive methods of culture and the small plots of ground allotted to the peasants brought them in years of poor harvests a return insufficient to meet their own requirements and those of the community dependent on them, says the New York Herald.

The situation quickly brought about a famine condition. The large centres of population and the industrial and manufacturing towns were seriously affected. But the transportation facilities of the empire brought to them the grain of the Black Earth districts of the Caucasus region and the plains of Siberia. The affected rural districts were thus in time relieved and the Government furnished the means for the fertilization of the soil and the planting of the crops, besides food to tide the people over until the next harvest. In contrast with these conditions is the situation produced in Russia since 1916. This a Russian economist has recently elucidated in his effort to explain to the world the present famine and the reasons why it has so long held the country in its grasp. To him the famine is but the logical outcome of Soviet rule. From 1916 to 1920 the official estimate is that the planted area in the thirteen European provinces of Russia dropped off 38 per cent.

One reason for this was that the farmer found the result of his crops was uncertain and there was no incentive for him to plan to harvest more than would fill the needs of himself and his family. In the next place the large estates, which alone employed modern agricultural methods, were given out in allotments to Communist adherents, and the output of the land dropped almost to nothing. To this was added the complete disorganization of the railroad system, a disorganization which made impossible the transportation of grain, and left the cities of the north, and the more seriously affected famine districts, helpless. Even had the acreage been increased in 1921, and had the country not suffered from a drought, Russia would still have been a land of famine. The complete breakdown of the transportation system under the Soviet rule would have made the supplying of foodstuffs to the towns of Northern Russia impossible.

The hope for the seed for the crop this year lies not in the Moscow Government, but in help from foreign lands. There is no help to be expected from the Communists themselves. Though they be eager to aid, they have not the capacity so to do. They have not been able to hold together the public service they have controlled; they cannot improvise service to meet an emergency. It is impossible, as the Russians themselves have pointed out, that the effect of these four years of suffering will not be felt by the people and that they will not lay on the rule Lenin and Trotsky have imposed upon them the responsibility for the hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed to hunger and destitution. Tolstoy, when the condition of the Russian peasant in a former famine was laid before him, uttered a remark which has since been accepted as so thoroughly characteristic of the people. "They are like a great good-natured boy who tries to smile in his tribulation because he is inspired by the faith that in the end all will come out well," he said.

The Russian's faith in the future is not of that Oriental tinge which trusts entirely to fate. He helps work it out himself. He arises in the extremity and he is then a host. With the recovery of his strength, may he not find the power to relieve himself of the heavy burdens he has borne? The Moscow Soviet has given up its hold on Northern Persia, and it has retired from the Caucasus before the small group of patriotic people who have demanded the right to rule themselves. Lenin no longer traffics with the Turkish Nationalist for the extension of his power on the southern coast of the Black Sea. He has affairs nearer home to watch. The Republic of Archangel has grown in strength and a union of the Northern States has threatened the Moscow powers. The Cossacks, the Soviets' natural enemies in the south, have again published their demands for freedom from the Moscow rule. On the west Trotsky's lieutenants have been struggling to repress the growing spirit of independence in the Ukraine.

Begging Letter-Writers.

Professional begging letter-writers to the number of 249,000 are registered by the London Mendicity Society, who are prepared to investigate the truth or otherwise of any begging letter received.

Polo 1,000 Years Old.

The game of polo has been known for more than 1,000 years in the east and especially in Thibet, Cashmere and Manipur.

NUTS.

The Use and Abuse of This Article of Food.

Nuts constitute one of the most useful and one of the most abused of our articles of diet. One frequently hears that nuts are indigestible. No doubt they are if swallowed almost whole or eaten at the end of a substantial meal. But why blame the nuts?

At this time of year that fearsome mid-day meal on a Sunday may consist of roast pork, potatoes, pastry, and cheese. No sooner have those items been consumed than a start is made on nuts, and perhaps wine. It requires only a moment's thought to appreciate the fact that any ensuing internal disturbances are not due to the use of nuts.

Unquestionably the nuts have played their part, but so also have the pork, potatoes, pastry, and cheese. But eaten with reason as a proper course of a meal, nuts may form a most nutritive dietary. They contain considerable oil and proteid material; in fact, they are almost a complete diet in themselves, and great feats of endurance have been performed on nuts and fruits alone.

Little practical good can come of telling people to eat such and such a quantity of proteid, carbohydrate, or fat in a day. But it is to the point to urge a mixed diet, with a liberal amount of fruit and vegetables, which latter, by the way, should be steamed or boiled in the amount of water that they will absorb.

In Persia, whence our walnut trees originally came, they pound up walnuts with sugar and wine. We take this fruit with wine, and there are several ways of making most delicious dessert fruits in which walnuts and sugar figure.

Candied walnuts are easily prepared. Shell as many as required, then place the nuts in boiling water to remove the skins. Throw them into a saucepan of boiling water, and boil until tender. In a basin of lukewarm water squeeze the juice of a lemon, and, when the nuts are boiled, place them in this. When cool, dry them carefully, and dip each in clarified sugar. Lay on a slab to dry.

For walnut dates secure some good Tunis dates and remove the stones. Take some walnuts and skin them. Now insert in each date one quarter of a walnut, close up date, and roll in the finest castor sugar. Give a thorough coating. This forms a much-liked sweetmeat.

Walnut creams are another favorite. Take three-quarters of a pound of icing sugar and mix with the white of an egg and a few drops of essence of lemon into a stiff paste. Dust the hands with castor sugar, form the paste into small balls, and place half a walnut on each. If preferred, cochineal and spinach extract can be used to give pink and green variety.

Benjamin Franklin Story.

At one time of his life Franklin was a strict vegetarian. He believed that the taking of life for the sake of providing food was murder. Fishing, in particular, he abhorred, because no one could contend that the fish which were caught could in any way have wrought any harm to their captors. One day Franklin—Mr. Jas. Parton tells us in his life "Life of Benjamin Franklin"—was on a sloop which was becalmed near a certain island. The sailors, as is still the custom when a ship is becalmed, amused themselves by fishing. Franklin witnessed the catching of the fish with deep regret. But soon there came to tantalize his nostrils a most alluring odor from the frying-pan. So, as Franklin used to tell the story, he went over his reasoning again to see if there was not a flaw in it. It occurred to him that when the fish were opened he had seen smaller fish in their stomachs. "Ah!" said Franklin. "If you eat one another, I don't see why we may not eat you!" So Franklin dined upon the fish very heartily, and thereafter ate what others ate. When telling this story Franklin ended with an observation which is often attributed to Talleyrand, but which we are assured was a familiar joke with Franklin. This was: "So convenient a thing it is to be a reasonable creature, since it enables one to find or make a reason for everything one has a mind to do."

Ring on Swollen Finger.

If you hurt your finger and you wear a ring on the injured digit, remove the ring at once. Do not wait until the finger has swollen and the ring is obstructing the circulation.

You may have to make a journey to the jeweller to have the ring filed off. Even if the ring happens to be your wedding-ring, or your engagement ring, let no sentiment prevent you from taking it off. An inflamed finger sometimes swells to double its size; a ring will prevent the blood circulating with disastrous results.

"On your wedding-day," a fond mother recently advised her daughter, "promise your husband that you will never remove the golden sign of your union from your finger; it will please him to hear you say so; but add under your breath 'unless my finger is inflamed'."

Mechanism of Glaciers.

In tunnelling through glaciers during the Alpine operations of the war, opportunity was offered for observations of inner structure and movements. In shallow cuttings, characteristics only to be expected at much greater depths were found. The alternation of lighter and denser layers cannot here be caused by pressure, but must be a primary, sedimentary formation. Interior crevasses often ended in a plane of stratification, thus pointing to the importance of such planes in the glacier mechanism.

Indians In U. S. A.

There are about 336,000 Indians in America, exclusive of Alaska, distributed among some 130 reservations, of which 180,000 are full-fledged citizens of the United States.

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Review Stationery Store

The Peppermint House

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

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"If the living wasn't so fat here I'd move on," confided Charles to the cook.

Ellen looked up from her novel: "You'd never find another place where it's so easy," she retorted, "but it's sure lonesome. I spent my day off at my sister's yesterday and the children are so cute. This house needs a child to brighten it up, the old lady gives me the creeps the way she sits in that darkened room all the time. The big grounds don't do her a mite of good—"

"That's what I was thinking," answered Charles. "I water and dig and weed to keep the flowers nice and nobody sees the yard. That high brick wall shuts everybody out; seems to me sometimes, that she shuts her happiness outside the walls. There's never the sound of a laugh in here."

Ellen had returned to her tale of the titled lady who yearned to be down amongst people and she shook her becapped head rather impatiently as Charles, pleased with his own conversation, droned on. Ellen was lonesome. Years before when Charles had been younger he had regarded her with speculative eyes and she had cherished hopes of being Mrs. Charles Winter, but it seemed as though the quiet routine in the widow's home had dulled the man who did all the heavy work about the place. He had gradually stopped inviting the pleasant-faced cook to go out. The grounds were so spacious that they could stroll about in the flower-scented dusk without wishing to go outside the tall iron gates that were only opened when the mistress went out for her lonely drive behind her fat horses, a unique figure in her heavy black garments amongst the stream of swiftly-moving motorcars. And Ellen, who had found herself unable to repress her liking for the plump Charles had, in her first angry moments of disappointment decided to wound him into a proposal and had accepted the attentions of the policeman who often came in at the tradesmen's gate in the red-and-white walk of bricks. This was, however, the wrong tack to take with Charles who looked on at the quasi-courtship unmoved and Ellen finally fell back into the old pleasant friendship, as Charles seemed to have no intention of cementing their friendship into anything more permanent.

Ellen was almost pretty with her black-lashed blue eyes and satiny black hair but she wanted Charles and took refuge in the thought that even if the almost enchanted stillness of the wealthy estate had doubled him into sleepiness he at least courted no other girl. So she contented herself by living in the unreal world of romance where every pretty girl ultimately became a queen and never speculated upon a world which would soon be uncomfortably crowded with princesses and queens with no ordinary people to cook and clean. She did not guess that Charles had once spoken to his mistress about marrying.

"No," Mrs. Meadows had said, "if you marry Ellen you must both go. I won't have my routine interrupted. I was unhappy in my married life and you would be, also. I believe it is inevitable. I have remembered you both in my will, substantially. After I have gone out those big gates for the last time you may marry. I am going to double both your salaries, though. Money compensates for everything."

Charles had not mentioned the matter to Ellen, he felt sure of her and the sleepy atmosphere of the place made him disinclined to any argument. He knew, secretly, that Ellen would have left the fat living in the great house, that was swiftly falling into decay because of the owner's hoarding, to go to a cheap little home with him.

Upstairs Mrs. Meadows felt strangely restless. Perhaps the spring had touched her aged blood with the old longings. Memories of the past when her daughter, long dead now, had filled the great house with the sound of laughter assailed her. Moving heavily across the priceless Oriental rug with its symbolic pattern of the Tree of Heaven woven in through the dim colors of the background, she looked down into her garden from the great east window. The pale red of the bricks in the bizarre red-and-white wall shone with the recent washing. Mrs. Meadows insisted upon a daily washing of the bricks and Charles earned his large wages honestly.

"Safely behind my clean walls," she muttered, "the world cannot hurt me now but—" the aged black eyes set deeply into the shrivelled face were shadowed with old regrets, "how I long for someone to love me. I know the servants are loyal but it is not natural that they should love me. I prevented their marriage. Gold can do many things" for an instant she was sorry for Ellen's sweet youth fading behind the high wall, for the merging of Charles into an unambitious man who was becoming wrapped in selfishness. Doubtless the smell of the wet earth and the sight of the gay tulips that had burst into bloom over-night influenced her and she dallied with the thought of permitting Ellen to wear the precious gold circle. Then she rejected that wrapped in their own happiness they would care even less for her—"I cannot last much longer," she thought wearily, "they have their lives before them."

She noticed a movement in the shrubbery and, leaning out from the casement-window, the widely-opened doors at either side making a picturesque setting for her snowy head, she peered down.

A tiny girl in a ragged blue frock stood there. Mrs. Meadows rubbed her eyes and looked again, it was amazing that the child should be in her well-guarded grounds. She did not know of the hole in the wall hidden by bushes, but it was incredible that this strange child with yellow curly hair tumbling over her chubby face could be licking the wall. Taking her cane the mistress hobbled swiftly down the staircase and out on the terraces. Her black garments smothered in crape saddened most people but the sparkling blue eyes of the intruder smiled up frankly: "You look the way the witch sounded," she murmured confidentially, much as though picking up a conversational thread, "but you look too kind. I have runned away to play here. I often come because," terror gripped the tiny face—"he beats me when he's mad. I didn't have my breakfast and the wall isn't—"

"Isn't what?" the mistress found her voice at last as the roseleaf tongue shot out and greedily licked the newly-washed wall.

"Isn't peppermint candy. In my fairy story the witch lived in the peppermint house and—at the end—" the tot brushed back her curls wearily, the hot sun on the wee empty stomach was dimming her hopes of magic—future— "live happy ever afterwards"

Ellen and Charles drew near them. The mistress would be furious at the intrusion.

"Would you like to come in and have milk? If he," the words hurled themselves out of the aged mouth wrathfully, "will sell you to me, you shall be my little girl and live here—" the anger merged into hopes for the future— "live happy ever afterwards."

Gently the child drew her sleeve over the purple bruise on her arm: "He isn't my daddy, he just keeps me so people will give me pennies," she looked over her shoulder apprehensively, "you could hide me behind the peppermint wall, though."

As Ellen led the child away in search of food Mrs. Meadows turned to Charles: "Don't you know that spring has come? Better ask Ellen before she gets tired of you. She's a pretty girl. Go now and find out about the man who has beaten that baby and get the particulars for me. I'm going to adopt her and have something young in this place. The peppermint house." she murmured and, for the first time in years, laughed.

DENOTES A YELLOW STREAK

Adult Given to Whining Invariably Loses the Respect of Those Associated With Him.

All normal persons admire the quality commonly called grit. The most thrilling stories that came out of the great war were those concerning doughboys who grinned cheerfully in spite of hurts, or even in the extremity of agony bit their lips to keep back the groans lest they appear unmanly in the presence of their comrades. To bear pain without flinching and to bear sorrow with an outward show of cheerfulness is the part of the proper man. By his example men of weaker fiber are inspired to a like fortitude, and even the weaklings who would whine are shamed into silence.

A hurt child gives voice to its pain and looks about in search of sympathy. It yearns to be petted. It is filled with a conviction that its pain is the most important thing in the universe and that all persons are and of a right ought to be deeply interested in its troubles. Its appeal is to pity, and it wins a quick sympathy because the strength of maturity pities the weakness and helplessness of childhood. A child is forgiven much because it is a child.

But while one may pity a weeping child, says the Baltimore Evening Sun, the adult whiner arouses only a desire to massage his ear with a brick. He brings shame upon all his fellow creatures who must confess kinship with a creature so contemptible. His very presence is depressing, and his wailing saps the vitality and lessens the courage of those who are so unfortunate as to be in his vicinity.

People who delight in telling their troubles and describing their pains are prompted in some measure by the conviction that their case is unique—that other people are unacquainted with grief and strangers to pain. They are mistaken. Other people have sorrows and pain very like their own and yet smile and hold their peace. Mentally and physically the whiner is similar to better men in all respects save this—that the whiner is possessed of a yellow streak that penetrates to the marrow of his bones.

Pear Takes High Rank.

When the soldiers of Julius Caesar introduced the pear tree into Britain, they unwittingly prepared the way for one of the rarest delicacies of the canning and preserving season. For although the thorny sprouts of Roman times with their small, hard, inedible fruit gave no promise of what they might bear when grafted on quince and mountain ash, the pear took quickly to domestication and won with ease its place in the world's orchard. There is no fruit with quite the same delicate flavor as the pear. And it has a distinctive aroma which no other preserved fruit can supply. The Bartlett, the variety almost universally used for canning, has not only the flavor and aroma of the other varieties but it is also firm enough to hold its shape when packed in glass.

BREEDING OF PLANTS

SOME INTERESTING FACTS FOR THE AMATEUR.

Careful Record Ought to Be Kept by Persons Trying to Cross Pollination — A Few Important Points Taken From Mendel's "Law of Heredity"—A Unique Hobby.

When pollination has been effected a record should be kept in a notebook, and small tags be hung on the stalks of the flowers pollinated, these to bear the names of the parents, date and other information or data necessary to preserve. Later, as the seed vessels ripen the seeds and the tags should be enclosed in small leak proof envelopes. Especially when experiments of a scientific nature are being conducted, it is essential that every seed be saved. This article is written expressly for the amateur, and only the very elementary truths which science has established will be outlined. The seeds should be stored away in a dry but not too warm a place until the proper time to sow them.

It is essential that when a knowledge of the structure and the classification of plants has been obtained, and the simple practical operations mastered, that a study be made of the law of inheritance, discovered by Mendel. Without a knowledge of this the plant breeder would have about as much chance of success as a blind man searching for a diamond in the soil of a garden. This law has taught us that certain definite things happen in certain definite generations. With this knowledge we are able to accomplish more in a few years than was previously accomplished in a life-time. The writer is not a follower of Darwin in the main. He believes in a definite creation and that the Creator made definite laws, the observance of which would result in the development of not only the strong, but also the weak, and we have found that from the physically weak may come qualities more desirable than physical strength.

Beauty and refinement of flower, color and sweetness of fruits, crispness and flavor of our vegetables, texture and building qualities of forest woods, milling and baking qualities of cereals, are qualities not always found in the strong. To develop these qualities should be the aim of the plant breeder. We must build up the weak by crossing with the strong, and so increase the strength of the weak and refine the strong.

Mendel's discovery shows us that when a dwarf plant is crossed with a tall plant, that if the plants to be crossed are pure types such as species or fixed hybrids, that the resultant progeny whether one or one hundred will be tall plants. Now suppose we pollinate one of the tall seedlings or all of them with their own pollen, that is we apply the pollen in each case to the stigma of the flower that bore the pollen, the resultant generation will be composed of 75 per cent. tall plants and 25 per cent. of dwarf plants. The 75 per cent. of tall plants will be composed of one part of pure talls and two parts of impure talls. Thus in the second generation we will have 25 per cent. pure talls, 50 per cent. impure talls and 25 per cent. pure dwarfs. When pollinated with their own pollen the pure talls will produce only pure talls in the next or third generation. The impure talls will produce 25 per cent. pure talls, 50 per cent. dwarfs. While the 25 per cent. pure dwarfs of the second generation will produce only plants which are dwarf in the third and successive generations. Tallness, as it appears in the first generation, is called a dominant character, and dwarfness which appears in the second generation is a recessive character.

When we cross a dark colored flower, say a pink or red, with a white one, or effect a reverse cross, we find the plants of the first generation will have dark flowers (pinks or reds). In the second generation after pollination of any or all of the plants with their own pollen we get 75 per cent. dark flowers and 25 per cent. whites. The dark flowers will be composed of one part pure darks, two parts impure darks. Thus we have in the second generation 25 per cent. pure darks, 50 per cent. impure darks and 25 per cent. pure whites. The pure darks will breed pure darks, the impure darks 25 per cent. pure dark, 50 per cent. impure dark, and 25 per cent. whites in the third generation. The 25 per cent. pure whites of the second generation will produce pure whites in the third and successive generations. Darkness like tallness is a dominant character and lightness of color like dwarfness is a recessive character. Sometimes we find the effect of crossing a tall plant with a dwarf, or dwarf with a tall, is to produce progeny stronger than even the strongest of the parents. Sometimes when a cross is effected between a light colored flower and a dark one, or the reverse, a lighter color or more desirable one results. Thus we find that when the law that was made by the Creator to govern the production and the development of the life and beauty that He placed upon this earth is observed, we are able to produce at will within reasonable limits an increase in the size and vigor of plants, and an intensity of color in their flowers or a reduction of such as the case may be. —H. J. Moore in the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Elimination of Ant Hills.

Ant hills may be eliminated by punching holes in them and placing cotton, which has been wet with carbon bisulphide, in them. The fumes of this material pentrate the hills and kill the ants. Keep the material away from an open flame as it is very explosive.

Wisconsin farmers plan to market all their produce through local units organized into a state-wide federation.

DON'T

DON'T take any chances with fire in Ontario's forests.

DON'T throw away cigarette or cigar butts, pipe "heels" or burnt matches until you are dead sure they are out.

DON'T neglect to drown out your camp fire thoroughly with lots of water. Stir up the ashes and throw on more water.

DON'T build your camp fire against a rotten log or stump — nor on high exposed windy points; nor near moss patches; nor at the base of a tree.

Build it in a former fire place, if any at hand, or on a flat rock, or on a spot cleared down to the true soil below, preferably by the edge of the water.

DON'T forget that the upper layer of ground in the forest consists of partially rotted wood which holds fire and slowly burns. The only real soil which will not burn is beneath.

Ontario Forestry Branch
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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Call and see these tires and place your orders for spring as the orders are coming in fast and first come will be first served.

REPAIRING

If you have any repair work to be done on tires, tubes rubber boots, or rubber goods of any kind, bring them in as soon as possible as the busy season will soon be starting and they will be ready when you want to use them.

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McILROY—NICHOLLS

(Edmonton Journal)

A very quiet but pretty wedding ceremony took place on Monday, June 19, at 8.30 a.m., when Miss Florence Nicholls of Edmonton became the bride of Charles Patrick McIlroy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John McIlroy, at the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father Harrington performing the ceremony.

The lovely bride was exquisitely gowned in a creation of crepe de chine with overdress of Henna Spanish lace and trimmings of jet and a hat to match of black lisere braid with a touch of Henna. She was attended by Miss Irene McIlroy, who wore a dainty dress of navy blue taffeta and black net hat. Mr. S. Nicholls of Ryley, brother of the bride supported the groom. Upon entering the church they were greeted with the wedding march, "Euclid Avenue," played by Mrs. J. Gau.

While only immediate friends and relatives formed the wedding party, the church was filled to capacity with the interested acquaintances. The church choir had also surprised the young couple by their presence. During the ceremony they very effectively rendered hymns; "Ave Marie" and "Like a Strong and Raging Fire," Mrs. Gau playing the accompaniments.

Immediately following the service, the wedding party repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McIlroy where they sat down to a delicious wedding breakfast, the table being centred with a beautifully decorated wedding cake. In the party were the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy, Rev. Father Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs Nicholls, of Edmonton, aunt of the bride Mrs. Bentley, of Ryley, sister of the bride, Mrs. S. Nicholls and Miss Irene McIlroy.

At 11 o'clock, the happy couple left by auto for Lloydminster to visit Mrs. Alpronse Zackowski, Mr. McIlroy's sister. They expect to return this week-end. The bride's travelling costume was navy blue tricotine with henna gold embroidered blouse. Best wishes are extended to the bride and groom, Mrs. McIlroy formerly was on the staff of Kerr and McDonald and later with Ramsey's, Edmonton. Mr. McIlroy has been with the Canadian National Railways for six years and is cashier in their local office. The popular young couple will reside here.

Presented With A Chair

Harts' Church community turned out some fifty strong and made a call at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Curtis and presented them with an address and a beautiful chair Mr. Field Allen prehented the surprised couple with the gift, after Mrs. John McGafferty read the following address.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis,—

We your friends and neighbours have gathered here to spend a pleasant evening with you and to extend our heartiest congratulations and good wishes to you.

We take this opportunity to wish you much joy and prosperity in your future life; also to welcome you in our neighbourhood.

Mr. Curtis has always proved a kind neighbour and a good friend. We could not allow this occasion to pass without showing some appreciation of the fact, even though it is in a very small way. So we ask you to accept this gift as a slight token of good will and kind esteem.

Signed on behalf of your many friends and neighbours at Harts.

New Tax on Cheques

Some confusion, apparently, has arisen with regard to the date when the new stamp tax on cheques will come into force. An official announcement intimates that the new rate of two-cent stamp tax for every $50 of the amount of money for which the cheque is drawn up to, but not exceeding $5,000, will become effective on August 1 next. Cheques drawn for any amount exceeding $5,000 will be subject to the same stamp tax as those drawn for $5000, namely $2.

ENTRANCE RESULTS

No. 1 Elzevir
Jack McNaughton
Margeurite Nolan
Kathleen Nolan
James Sedore

No. 4 Elzevir
Kenneth Roberts

No. 1 and 3 Huntingdon
Iola Ashley
Bessie Dickens
Margaret McQuade (Hon.)
Winnifred McInroy
Jack Pitman (Hon.)
(Junior Graduation Diploma)
Barton Haggerty
Marggurite Haggerty
Isabel Murray
Helen Sills
Margaret Wright

No. 2 & 5 Huntingdon
Willie Emerson
Amy Robinson Hon.)
Edna Salisbury
James Vandewater (Hon.)
Milton Vandewater

No. 4 Huntingdon
Margaret Wood

No. 8 Huntingdon
Margaret McCauley
Lila Rollins

No. 10 Huntingdon
Clifford Adams
Gordon Wood

No. 12 Huntingdon
Earl Cooney
Jessie Duggan
Tillie M. Rollins
Milton Reid

Madoc Public School
George Armstrong
Willie Bassett
Albert Caskey
Alice Cooper
Patrick Gillen
Marion Hall
Sadie Kilpatrick
Gladys Letts
Stanley Lewis
Jessie McKenzie
Phoebe Mumby
Jack Ross
Jessie Rupert
Ewing Sager
Annie Sandford
Kenneth Tufts
Laura Walker
Norman Whytock

No. 2 Madoc
John Alore

No. 5 Madoc
Blake McCoy
Annie M. Wood

No. 9 Madoc
Mabel Burris
Margaret Ketcheson

No. 12 Madoc
Violet Ash

No. 13 Madoc
Howard Blair

No. 14 Madoc
Bernice Gordon

No. 19 Madoc
Lucy Andrews
Clara Blakely

MADILL—ROLLINS

On June 28th, the home of Mrs. R. Rollins was the scene of a very pretty wedding when her daughter, Miss Carrie L., of Winnipeg, became the wife of Mr. William M. Madill, of Toronto. The nuptial knot was gracefully tied by Rev. Dr. MacTavish. The house was beautifully decorated with roses, peonies and other flowers, and the bride carried a sheaf of exquisite roses. After the signing of the marriage register a delightful hour was spent over a dainty luncheon.

Interest was added to the occasion by the receipt of several telegrams of congratulation one coming from Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, pastor of Knox Church, Winnipeg, of which the bride was for some years the secretary.

The newly-married couple left on the C. P. R. for the West, followed by the good wishes of the friends and relatives who had assembled to do honor to the occasion.

Alexander Ray, Opt. D., Eyesight Specialist, of Belleville, will be at the St. Lawrence Hall, Madoc, Tuesday evening, July 25th, 7 to 9 o'clock, and next day, Wednesday, July 26th, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Bathing Suits

Ladies' Bathing Suits, all wool at $4.00, $4.75.
Men's Bathing Suits $3.75, $4.00.
Boys' Bathing Suits 75c.
Ladies' Bathing Caps 25c.
Ladies' Bathing Slippers $1.00

Millinery

Final clearance of Hats. Only 14 left to clear at $2.50.

QUINN & CO.

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Store closes every Wednesday at noon during June, July and August.

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Try a Ford holiday this summer, you will enjoy the freedom of it, and appreciate the economy of it.

We will be glad to extend very easy terms on the purchase of a car.

Touring Car $535

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"Ye—s," said Lester, slowly, "only you know how I feel about automobiles. No one should own them while there are souls in the land that starve." Lester uttered this sentiment with a very exalted expression admirably adapted to appeal to the budding ideals of a young girl.

Dinner that night passed off pleasantly enough, as would any dinner of chicken and featherweight biscuit and strawberry shortcake. But afterward, when Sally and Lester had pre-empted the cool veranda, Mr. Sayles found difficulty in restraining his impatience as, perspiring within, he was forced to listen to various lofty expressions of contempt of all existing conditions from the argumentative Lester.

"How long have I got to listen to that rot, and on my own front porch?" he demanded. But all he got for his pains was a frown on his wife's forehead and a hushing finger on her lips.

As June lengthened into July, the sight of Sally Sayles driving Lester home every Saturday provided too conspicuous a morsel of gossip to be passed up by the idle summer colonists. And Mrs. Sayles possessed too much of the social instinct not to know that it was being passed around that she was rushing that old Lester Corbin for her daughter Sally. Gladly would she have endured the knowledge had she been getting the results she was after.

"Apparently, the more Sally sees of Lester the better she likes him!" she groaned inwardly.

Then, late in August Lester telephoned that he could not get down until Sunday. Sally got in her first game of tennis for the summer, playing with Wes Burgess, who had distinctly kept away since the weekly importations of Lester.

"I say, Sally," he pleaded as they walked slowly homeward from the courts, "Let's manage a game every Saturday!"

But Sally would not promise. "Maybe," she said.

Then when Lester failed to show up Sunday, Sally all but dissolved in tears. Mrs. Sayles alternated between anger at Lester and anger at Sally. A letter Monday, half way promising to be on hand for the water carnival, the big event of the season on the following Saturday, somewhat soothed the troubled waters until Saturday came and brought with it no Lester.

Sally accompanied her mother, who was to give out cups and various trophies, and sat beside her a silent spectator. It was during a pause in the events that Sally heard her name spoken by a woman standing just below the stand on which she sat. "Is that Sally Sayles over there?"

The answer came from some one she could not see. "Oh, no. If she's here she's probably with Lester Corbin."

"Oh," said the other thoughtfully, "you don't say so! Why he is constantly with that dumpy little Simpson girl, the one with the glasses!"

When Mrs. Sayles looked at her daughter, Sally was nibbling a chocolate cream, her eyes fixed pensively on a smoke plume at the far horizon. As Mrs. Sayles walked home she reflected that her scheme had worked in a way, but how differently than she had intended! Sally had not grown tired of Lester—Lester had grown tired of Sally! She was afraid Sally would feel it acutely.

But that evening, sitting in the couch hammock with her mother, Sally gave a sudden little sigh. "Lester can't stand Wes, mother," she said. "Says these people that go around in white francs for a dinner that makes life seem like a grand, sweet, rosy, ecstatic dream. In Belgrade when one pays the same amount he almost invariably gets a meal that makes one long to go out and kill a half dozen cabinet ministers, shoot up a flock of railway officials and disembowel the cook.

There is only one Paris, and that is the one that serves the snails, that makes the gowns that almost put out the beholder's eye, that sells the imitation jewelry and the penetrating perfumery and the near-antiques and the ravishing wines and the soul-stirring sauces—that has helped to make famous the midinettes and the manikins and Montmartre and Mont Parnasse and Mon Dieu. All imitations of Paris are worth nothing except to make visitors appreciate the genuine article, writes Kenneth L. Roberts in the Saturday Evening Post.

Sign of the Zodiac.

The Zodiac is a belt of sky extending eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic and comprising the apparent paths of the sun, moon and principal planets. It is divided into 12 signs of 30 degrees each, the names of which are: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces. The first six are north of the equator, the last six south of it. The six "ascending" signs are those from Capricornus to Gemini inclusive, in which the sun is moving northward; the six "descending" signs, those in traversing which it continually increases its north polar distance. The series begins with the vernal equinox and shifts through precession. The Zodiac is of immemorial antiquity. It was invented in Babylonia, essentially as we know it, not later, and probably much earlier, than 2000 B. C. The Greeks adopted it about the Sixth century B. C. and transmitted it westward. The Zodiacal symbols came into use about the Tenth century.

Cretonne Owes Name to Inventor.

The popular fabric called cretonne owes its name to that of its inventor. Jacques Cretonne was a French manufacturer of cotton goods, and the fabrics placed on the market under his own name in 1860 were of a pure white with finely colored borders.

Just what led to the various modifications of cretonne until it reached its present changed state of artistic and commercial development is not quite clear, but the texture and weaving processes prescribed by the inventor have always been strictly adhered to throughout the various modifications in appearance, quality and coloring which this fabric has experienced.

Women Can Keep Own Secrets.

"That's all bosh about women not being able to keep a secret," said a dentist the other day. "Perhaps they talk about others, but when it's a matter that concerns themselves they keep mum.

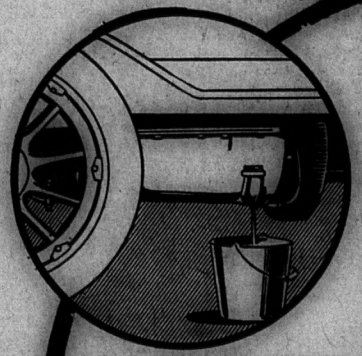
"Take the case of the woman who came to my office yesterday and asked that I repair her broken plate. I told her to leave the plate and return today, but she insisted that the plate be repaired immediately. Asked about her hurry, she told me that she had been married six years and her husband did not know she wore false teeth."

Now a Heartless Wretch.

"Did your husband really lose his heart to you—before you were married?"

"Yes, he must have, because I haven't noticed it since."

Ask Your Dealer For Crank Case Service



You probably realize the importance of having your crank case cleaned every 750 to 1000 miles. But it is dirty work. You dislike to do it yourself. Why not have it done for you?

There is an Imperial Crank Case Service dealer near you who maintains a modern crank case cleaning department and he will gladly have an expert do the job properly.

And what is most important--he will use Imperial Flushing Oil for cleaning your crank case. No danger then of diluting the fresh oil which is added later as might be the case if coal oil (kerosene) were used for flushing purposes.

Make it a special point to drive 'round to the Imperial Crank Case dealer's sometime during the next week. Let him tell you more about this service that *saves your car and saves you money.*

'Dead' Oil Removed

Even the best oil you can buy wears out in time and loses much of its lubricating efficiency. It then fails to maintain the proper piston seal. Power goes to waste. Wearing surfaces no longer receive proper protection. It is of the utmost importance that you have the old oil drained out of your crank case frequently.

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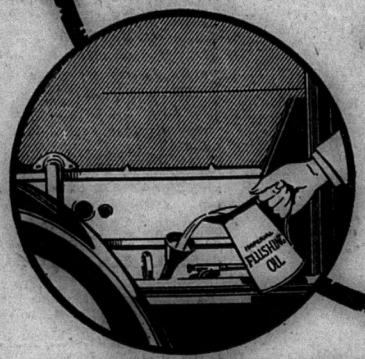

All Parts Thoroughly Cleaned

Merely draining the crank case is not sufficient. Metal particles, road dust, dirt, grit and carbon have a tendency to adhere to the metal parts of your engine when the oil is drawn off. Imperial Crank Case Service dealers use Imperial Flushing Oil, a scientific cleansing agent, which removes all foreign matter and thoroughly flushes out your engine and crank case.

Refilled with Fresh Oil—

No one grade of oil could properly lubricate all different makes and models of automobiles and trucks. Different types require a special grade of oil, suited to their construction and operating conditions. The Imperial Crank Case Service dealer who refills your crank case, will use the grade of Imperial Polarine recommended for your car on the Imperial Chart—an infallible guide to proper lubrication.

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June 20

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Surgeon and Accoucheur
of Trinity Medical Col-
Graduate of Moorefield's
tal, London, Eng., and
ondon Nose and Throat
attention given to dis-
the Eye, Ear, Nose and
fitting of eye glasses.
for Hastings County.
March 20

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of Queen's University and
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t New York.
attention given to diseas-
en and children.
r for Hastings County
5. Oct.21 Eldorado

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Coroner for Hastings County

Office Durham Street. Phone 124

March 20

Tactful Reminder.

"Why do you always switch the conversation around to the theory of relativity every time our boy Josh starts talking?" said Mrs. Corntossel.

"Because," replied the farmer, "I think mebbe it's for his own good to keep Josh reminded that there are a few things in the universe that he doesn't know all about."

Quite Different.

Mr. Pester—Yes, I heard that story about Mrs. Flitters, but I never pay any attention to idle rumor.

His Wife—Where do you get that idle rumor stuff? That story went the rounds of our set in half a day, and it's running all over town now. Idle rumor, nothing! It's the busiest rumor ever.

DOWN THE SHADY LANE

Chollie (nervously): O-o-o-o—aw—that cow was coming right for me, doncher know!

Miss Cutting: Probably mistook you for her calf.

It's All in the Leader.

Man laughs at woman
For following Fashion's lure,
Woman laughs at man
Because he follows her.

Reforming Influence.

"I don't see anybody in Crimson Gulch carrying weapons. What has caused the reform?"

"The automobile," answered Cactus Joe. "We had to make everybody quit carrying guns because we couldn't afford to have so many tires punctured by stray bullets."

No Deception.

"Have you never been deceived by men who pretended to be your friends?"

"Very seldom," replied Senator Sorghum. "A false friend is generally a bad actor, and the fact that he feels obliged to dissimulate is a tribute to the power of the fellow he's after."

How It Is Done.

"I saw three men lift a great ladle of molten pig-iron," said the man who had just visited the foundry. "After a long process this is made into hair springs for watches."

"Using the hair that the pig-iron moulted, I suppose," remarked the wit, thoughtfully.

An Aching Void.

"Mrs. Gadder says her soul is starved."

"What is she going to do about it?"

"She has taken up synthetic psychology. If that doesn't give her soul the nourishment it needs I'm afraid her case is hopeless."

The Only One.

"Did she marry him for his money?"

"I wouldn't want to say that exactly, and yet I can't think of any other reason one would marry him for."

Of Primary Importance.

Proprietor—Money is a secondary matter to me.

Electrician—What's primary then?

Proprietor—My wife.

Electrician—How's that?

Proprietor—She spends all my secondary.—The Scotsman.

Had Experience.

Doctor Chargem (meeting former patient)—Ah, good morning, Mr. Binks. How are you feeling this morning?

Binks (cautiously)—Doctor, does it cost anything if I tell you?

DANGEROUS

Bug Watchman—Hey, you idiot, don't smoke around that powder can!

Encouragement.

It helps you to your journey's end
By easy leaps of joy
If now and then some kindly friend
Exclaims, "Well done, my boy!"

Not Everything to Be Expected.

"Congratulate me, Jim, I am engaged to Betty Flyrte."

"I'm awfully sorry, old man, but I can't conscientiously do it. I'm engaged to Betty myself."

FARMING WITH POWER

USE OF TRACTOR IS NOT A SINECURE.

Machinery Creates Problems That Do Not Bother the Man Who Uses Horse-drawn Implements—Necessary to Lay Out Fields So That High-class Job Can Be Done—Some of the Advantages Summarized.

Ploughing with tractors presents some problems that never bother the man who uses horse-drawn implements. It is necessary to lay out fields, so that a high-class job of ploughing can be done over the entire area with the minimum use of a horse-drawn plough in starting and finishing the work. The methods in general use are divided into two classes—those in which the ploughs are elevated and no ploughing is done across the ends, and those in which the ploughs are left in the ground continuously. In most cases better ploughing can be done when the ploughs are idle across the ends of the fields, and for this reason the methods of this class are more popular, but many farmers prefer the other methods, as they eliminate waste of time and labor.

Ploughmen using tractors wish to reduce to a minimum the time spent in running with ploughs out of the ground. While it is necessary to do some traveling while the ploughs are idle, care should be taken not to do too much of it, as it reduces the number of acres which can be ploughed in a day, making the tractor that much less efficient. Short turns, however, are awkward for most tractors, and where such turns are necessary the operator often has more or less difficulty in getting the outfit in the correct position for starting into the new furrow at the right point. Some tractors turn more easily in one direction than others, and this should be taken into consideration in laying out the fields.

The advantages of ploughing by the methods in which the ploughs are idle across the ends of the fields are that the short, awkward turns are eliminated, except in some cases at the beginning and ends of the lands, and usually less spaces will be left at the corners to be ploughed with horses. The advantage of the other methods are that little or no time is lost in traveling with the

Ploughing With Tractors Presents Problems That Never Trouble Man Who Uses Horse-drawn Implements.

ploughs out of the ground, and that ordinarily the number of dead furrows and back furrows will be considerably less.

In using the first-named methods it is necessary to measure the lands in the center of the field accurately, leaving an equal area on all sides of the field in which to turn the outfit, and which can be ploughed last by running the tractor completely around the field several times. If one end of the field is unfenced the outfit can be pulled out into a road or lane, or an adjoining field, for turning. It may be preferable to plough up to the fence on the two sides as the body of the field is being ploughed, and leave the headland only across the end of the field which is fenced. The width of the headland will depend largely on the turning radius of the tractor. With easily handled outfits it is not necessary to leave more than 15 or 20 feet.

If the field is to be finished up in the best manner, with no irregular, unploughed strips between the land or at the edges, it is essential that care be taken to have the headland of the same width clear around the field, to have the distances measured exactly when starting new lands, and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. A little extra time taken in measuring off the necessary distances and setting plenty of stakes for guidance will nearly always be more than returned in saving time at the finish. If the tractor pulls three or more ploughs, cutting a total width of three or more feet, some effort should be made to have the width of the headlands an exact multiple of the total width of the plough, so that the last strip across the field will exactly cut out the land or finish it to the fence. This will do away with the necessity of making a trip across the field, probably over the ploughed ground, to turn a narrow strip which has been left unploughed.

Ration for Little Calves.

An excellent grain ration for little calves is three parts of oats, one part of corn and one part of oil meal. Keep the grain fresh. Do not spill milk in it and have a sour manger. Let the calves have free access to fresh and clean water, and also to salt. The common idea that calves will drink too much water is a mistake. During the first four months calves should not, however, eat too much grain.

HOW TO FEED FOR MILK

Rations Must be Well Balanced and Also Generous.

Special Indoor Feeding Required—Silage, Pulped Roots, Chopped Clover, Etc., Recommended—Feed the Cows Liberally.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Pastures may produce sufficient nutriment for the average producing cow, but the heavy producer cannot eat enough grass to satisfy her hunger and the demand of her milk producing organs. To such heavy producers supplementary grain mixtures should be fed in quantity sufficient to satisfy the cow's hunger and make possible the full functioning of the milk secreting organs. On good pasture the average producing cow cannot make profitable use of grain feeds, but when on poor pastures the feeding of grain as a supplementary may be the only way by which the milk flow can be kept up.

Pastures Must Be Supplemented by Grain.

Cows producing 50 pounds of milk per day, testing three per cent. butter fat, should receive in addition to good pasture 8 to 10 pounds of mixed grain chop per day. Cows producing 30 pounds of milk per day testing three per cent. butter fat would benefit by the addition of four pounds of mixed grain chop each day at the milking time on return from pasture. In some districts the season of flush pasture may be very short. If such is the case provision for supplementary coarse feeds must be made. This may be most easily done by providing good silage. Many of the more progressive dairymen feed silage during the entire summer period in quantity in keeping with conditions in the pasture field, increasing or decreasing the quantity at the demand of the cow. The growing of soiling crops such as the oats and pease mixture, the growing of alfalfa and red clover corn, and roots in season are ways of keeping the cows working should the pasture fail. The cow's stomach should be kept well lined with feed if she is to be profitable as a producer of milk. As the grass or pasture crop dwindles, other feeds must be supplied or milk cannot be made. Many good feeders supplement the failing pastures in August with green fodder corn and second growth clover, newly made silage from peas and oats or corn may follow these. During October and early November, greystone turnips and sorghum are frequently used. All these feeds go the same route and produce much the same effect on the animal body, differing but little in degree. It is not so much what we feed if we would only feed enough and use a variety of feeds so that the cow can perform the work required of her.

Special Indoor Feeding Required.

With the closing of the autumn and cessation of outside feeding, necessitating all indoor feeding over a long period, provision for which should have been made during the growing season, by way of producing an amply quantity of silage, clovers, roots, grain feeds, and straw. How many cows can I carry through the winter, is the viewpoint too frequently taken by many dairy men. For profitable work this viewpoint is generally wrong and should be turned about to read, how few cattle can I keep to eat up all the feed. Lack of definite knowledge as to the feed requirement per animal, and of an easy method of figuring this requirement, has caused much loss through many farmers trying to winter more stock than the feed supply in their barns would warrant. When cows do so well on June pasture, it should be an incentive to all feeders to imitate in so far as possible the succulence of June grasses.

Silage, Pulped Roots and Chopped Clover Recommended.

Well made silage is the best substitute, with pulped roots and chopped clover a good second. Good red clover and alfalfa hays while not succulent are highly nutritious and palatable. With silage, clovers, roots and straw at hand, a sufficient variety has been provided and it is considered good practice to give producing dairy cows all of these feeds that they will take, without waste. In addition to these bulky feeds one pound of mixed grain chop per day should be fed for each three pounds of milk produced, over and above 10 pounds. That is a cow producing forty pounds of average market milk per day would require all the coarse feeds she cared to eat and ten pounds of mixed grain chop per day. The grain feed requirement can also be expressed as one pound of mixed grain chop per day for each pound of butter fat produced in a weekly period. That is if a cow were producing four gallons or forty pounds of milk per day, that tested four per cent. butter fat, she would produce in seven days eleven and one-fifth pounds of butter fat. This would entitle her to eleven and one-fifth pounds of mixed grain per day.

Liberal Feeding Is Absolutely Necessary.

Another rule that is practiced by the best dairymen is to feed all of a well-balanced ration that good dairy cows will take without making any appreciable gain in weight while in full flow of milk. The balancing of rations for dairy cows is very important, and is practiced by many careful, business-like dairymen and farmers, but unfortunately many of those having the responsibility of cow feeding hate the sight of paper, pencil and figures; and consequently hesitate or neglect this very important item in dairy cow management. —L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Paint Your Auto with

Carmote Auto Color Varnish

A Practical Product for the Automobile Owner
Ready for Immediate Use
Sets slowly, permitting even the novice to secure an even, satisfactory job.
Dries in about 24 hours with a beautiful lustre that will stand weather and wear
Comes in 10 Popular Colors. Put up in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints. Ask for Color Card

FRANK DAFOE

Dominion Tires

Plain or U Tread,	$12.00
Nobby . . .	15.00
Cord . . .	18.50
Tubes . . .	2.00

Above prices 30x3½ size. All sizes in stock.

Try D-B Carbon Remover. If after trial, not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

Liquid X will remove rust and scale, also seals leaks in radiator or water jacket.

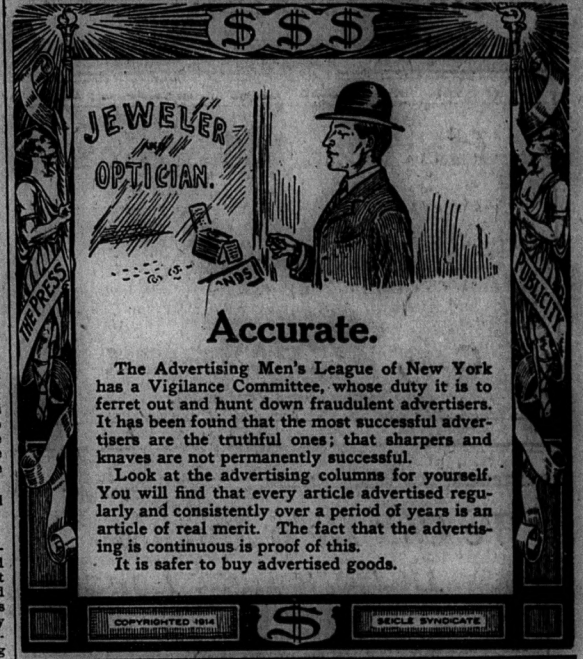
For squeaking springs try Wonder Worker Spring Lubricant. Easy to put on, no tools required.

Distributor of McLaughlin and Chevrolet Cars.

P. H. NAYLER

Machine Shop and Garage

PHONE 88 MADOC, ONT.



Accurate.

The Advertising Men's League of New York has a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it is to ferret out and hunt down fraudulent advertisers. It has been found that the most successful advertisers are the truthful ones; that sharpers and knaves are not permanently successful.

Look at the advertising columns for yourself. You will find that every article advertised regularly and consistently over a period of years is an article of real merit. The fact that the advertising is continuous is proof of this.

It is safer to buy advertised goods.

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF STATIONERY DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK OVER OUR NEW LINE OF THE FINEST AND MOST

Up-to-date Stationery in Madoc

Boxes -	50c	QUEEN ANNE	
Tablets -	25c	Boxes -	50c
Envelopes -	20c	Tablets -	40c
		Envelopes -	25c
HOLLAND LINEN		Boxes - -	50c
Quire -	20c	Envelopes - -	20c
Boxes - -	45c		
Tablets - -	35c		
Envelopes -	20		

Kildare Linen Finish

DUTCH FABRIK

Review Stationery Store

Footwear for Hot July

Canvas: White, Brown or Two-tone.
Prices from $1.55 to $3.40.
These you will find cool and light.

HOSIERY
A complete line White Silk at $1.00 per pair.
Also many other shades at right prices.

Headquarters for Travelling Goods
We have solid leather cases and bags at moderate prices as well as the cheaper lines.
In trunks a size for each need.
Get our prices before you buy.

Hoard & Irwin

Phone 61 THE BUSY CORNER

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors

On hand at $1.00 Complete

COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK

Phone 113—P, O. Box 65.

We Can Help Make a Battery Last Longer

The Long-Life Battery For Your Car

To be sure you are going to get all the service there is in your battery, let us inspect it regularly.

But you can't get more out of a battery than the manufacturer puts in. That is the reason that we recommend a long-life Exide for your car.

W. L. SMITH
MADOC, ONTARIO

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

USE PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

National Scratch Feed — Royal Purple Chick Feed
Ground Oil Cake — Royal Purple Calf Meal

Try our Tea at 60c. A Pure Ceylon. Black or Green.

D. A. MOORCROFT

Phone 106 Madoc

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plainat the Review.

Hay - Fever

ASTHMA, SUMMER COLDS.
You don't need a month's treatment to prove the worth of

RAZ-MAH!

RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE.
It restores normal breathing,—stops mucus gatherings in nasal and bronchial passages, assures long nights of quiet sleep.
$1.00 at your druggist's, or write for free trial to Templetons, Toronto.

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williamson and Miss Mable spent Saturday even- at Mr. F. Geary's of Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wickens and family, Miss Sampson, Mrs. E. Ashe and Mrs. Gilroy were Sunday evening guests of Mr. Wm. Ashe.

Mr. George Holland called through the vicinity one day last week.

A number from here spent the 12th in Marmora.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire and daughter Patricia spent Thursday night at Mr. H. Williamsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Stan Thompson of Madoc spent Thursday at Mr. R. S. Woods.

Miss Myrtle Ashe returned home form Combermere Saturday.

Miss Viola Woods is visiting in Picton.

Master Kenney Wickens of Crookton is the guest of his cousin Master John Wickens.

Miss Laura Ashe spent the past week in Belleville, attending summer school.

A large number attended the circus in Belleville, Thursday. A splended time was reported.

Mr. C. A. McGuire jr of Toronto is the guest of his uncle Mr. Jas McGuire.

Mrs. John Gilroy and little granddaughter of Coe Hill is visiting at the former's daughters Mrs. Elisha Ash.

The Misses Bertha and Evelyn Pigden called on Miss Myrtle Ash on Sunday evening.

Intended for last week.

Mr. Herb Kellar has accepted a position at Bonar Law.

Mr. L Cooney of Moira took dinner at Mr. Wm. Ashes Friday.

Quite a number attended the special Thursday night at Whit Lake. Everyone enjoyed themselves.

Master Hubert Herrington is improving after a severe case ofmumps.

Wedding Bells are ringing, Mr. Tom Reid and Miss Sarah Wallace of Lindsay, were quietly married Wednesday June 28th.

A number from here took in the picnic at the school, Saturday afternoon. Refreshments; ice cream, fruit etc. were served.

Mr. Willie Woods and Miss E. Stella Bateman, also Mr. Austin Ray tea with Miss Hazel McGuire Sunday.

Picking Cherries is the order of the day; they are quite plentiful this year.

Queensboro

A very large congregation filled the Presbyterian Church on Sunday the occasion of the Annual Orange service. It was also Rev, Mr, Trumpours farewell to his congregation in Queensboro.

An address, accompanied by purse was presented to Mr. Trumpour by a delegation from all denominations of his Queensboro friends, who admire the stand he has taken on the Temperance and other public questions of the last three years.

To Rev. J. E. Trumpour.

Dear Mr. Trumpour:-

It is with unfeigned regret we learn of your decision to leave the Queensboro Circuit n conclusion of three years of work here.

We trust however you will find the change for the best and that you may be happy and successfu, in your new field of labor. We feel assured the same unremitting energy and zeal, which you have given to your work here, can not but deserve and receive God's blessing.

Since coming amongst us three years ago, you and Mrs. Trumpour have given ungrudgingly of your time and talent to every movement concerning the welfare of the Community, as well as to your own special work. Such questions of public interest as the, Referendum, Temperance the Bible Society Work and thePublic School Act have all received your interest and support, and the people of all denominations have received from you both real neighbourly kindness.

As a token of our appreciation we ask you to accept with our thanks this purse and we hope the spending of it may bring pleasant recollections of your stay here and of your neighbours of all creeds in Queensboro.

Signed on behalf of these, and of the United Church in Queensboro and Harts.

John Gray, H. Delyea, A Glover, W. H. Falls, W. Huffman, F. Sager, A. Thompson, J. A. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hamm and children went to Belleville for the circus on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, Mr. and Miss Mary Moore and Mrs. F. W. Thompson were guests at the Shaw-Wiggins' wedding in Trenton last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw spent a few days with Mrs. T. H. Moore, this week. All their Queensboro friends extend best wishes.

Miss J. McCaw, Toronto, is spending a few weeks at home.

Misses H. Pine, I. McCaw, and M. Green are attending Summer school at Sharbot Lake.

Mrs. A. Box, Calabogie, and Mr. Harry Howe, Bank of Commerce, staff, St. Thomas, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Howe.

Mrs. Hamm Sr. Moira, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hamm, Late, Sask. are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hamm.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moorcroft and family spent Sunday in Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Campbell, Eldorado were Sunday visitors at Mr. J. Lynns's.

Mrs. Israel McEwen, Bannockburn spent Saturday at Mrs. Howe's.

The United Church at Queensboro will hold a picnic on the Church grounds Wednesday July 26, meals furnished and a good program rendered during the afternoon.

Bible as a Serial.

A Kansas newspaper has gained the distinction of being the first daily newspaper in the United States to publish the Bible in serial form, in response to the suggestion of Dr. Charles Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." Modern newspaper methods are to be used in presenting the story of the Bible, and the chapters will be translated into everyday English, with "snappy" headlines. The Gospel according to St. Mark, for example, will be presented as "The good news as recorded by Mark." It may be mentioned that during the past year the British Foreign Bible Society issued editions in ten new tongues—eight in Africa, one in Asia and one in Oceania. A record order of 85,000 copies of the Bible was received from Russia. Recently there was published a work giving specimens of the 543 languages in which the Bible was published in whole or in part.

Huck Finn: the Original.

Huckleberry Finn, like Stalky, was drawn from real life. Barney Farthing, the original of Mark Twain's most famous character, died a pauper in 1917, having spent the last years of his life in a county almshouse not far from the little town where he and Mark Twain were schoolfellows. So closely was Barney Farthing identified with the hero of the novel that for years he answered to the name of Huck. "Original to the last," wrote an American journalist at the time of his death, "Barney made the coffin in which he was buried — made it in protest against the outrageous prices of the Coffin Trust."

The First Medical School.

According to Greek legend, the founder of the first medical school was Chiron, the centaur. Aesulapius was the only one of his many pupils that equalled the master. He studied the curative properties of plants and the treatment of diseases and wounds. If we can believe Homer, the two sons of Aesculapius, Machaon and Podalyre, organized the first army medical corps, which functioned during the siege of Troy. Greece made demi-gods of her scientists and doctors, and the Iliad remarks that a physician "is worth many men."

FOR SALE

A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine. Saw yer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES, FURS, EGGS AND WOOL

SAM LAPAM

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

15 Men's Sailor Hats in Panama and Straw, all sizes. Reg. prices $2.50 to $4.00. On sale **$1.50**

3 doz. Tweed Caps in light weight Tweed, sizes 6¾ to 7½, odd lines. Regular prices $1.50 to $2.25. To clear **75c**

18 Men's Blue and White Stripe Duck Smocks, all sizes. Reg. price $2.25, on sale **$1.50**

24 pairs Men's Heavy Work Boots in tan and black, plain toe. Reg. price $3.50. Special this week **$2.90**

GEORGE WEST

NOTICE

All customers are allowed 1 outside light free not over 60 Watts. A person using lamps of larger size will be charged up with the extra wattage,

By order of Eleitrir Light Co.,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new,

Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICe,

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price selivered—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lengths. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres, good clay loam, Murray Township, near Frankford. Will split up into two farms of about 100 acres and 50 acres each if necessary. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 29 tf

FARM FOR SALE

250 acres in the Township of Marmora, County of Hastings, about 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and wood. Some good pine timbered. Watered by two wells. Nearly new barn 50X32 stone wall, cement floor, steel roof, hen house, drive shed milk and ice house, pig pen, garage, new 10-roomed house with kitchen attached. Farm along main County road, 1½ miles from the village of Marmora, where there are public and high schools, churches cheese factory, rural mail and telephone. This farm will be sold for a reasonable price. For quick sale apply to Jesse Williams, Marmora. 2914

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary,

Write Box 175,
Belleville, Ont,

LOST

Between Moira Lake and Madoc a club bag. Finder please leave at Review Office.

LOST

Between Eldorado and Millbridge, Automobile marker, No. 174-105.

Finder please notify S. C. Wood, Ormsby.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Married woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village Madoc Married woman decesser, who died on or about the Eighteenth day of June 1922, at Heuvelton in the State of New York, are requested to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for W. D. Elliott the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claim duly verified by affidavit on or before the 25th day of August, 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 17th day of July, 1922.

W. D. Elliott, Executor. William Cross, Solicitor for Executor

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory
County Treasurer

Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-

A. S. COCHRAN

Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Dom. Express and C. P. R. Ticket Agent

Office Phone 100 July 19

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Men's One Gunmetal Bluchers, reg. 5.75, at..... **$3.95**

Men's Everyday Boots, 2.95, 3.25, 3.75, and **$3.95**

Men's Blue Running Shoes, all sizes..... **$1.49**

Women's Kid Tie Pumps, medium heels, under cost..... **$3.75**

Women's Black Kid Oxfords. Special value **$2.75**

Women's White Canvas Running Shoes, white sole..... **$1.49**

Misses' White Canvas Mary Jane Pumps **$1.49**

Boys' All White Canvas Running Shoes **$1.35**

You can see at a glance that they are real bargains for cash only.

The LUDBROOK SHOE STORE
AND STUDIO Phone 125
STORE CLOSES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT NOON

...ntosh Special 1-lb. Bar ...undry Soap 3 Bars 23c.

McINTOSH BROS.

SHOPPING BAGS .39c

Sensational ...rice Reductions

of Seasonable Goods

...ADIES' WEAR

...kirts

...adies' Baronette Satin ...irts, worth $12, Sale ...95.

White Skirts $1.49.

...louses

Exceptionally heavy ...uality Tricolette ...louses, handsomely ...immed, price $7.50.

Other Blouses from ...00 to $2.50.

...resses

Gingham Dresses, all ...zes, from $1.75 to $6.75

Organdie Dresses clear...g at a bargain.

HOSIERY

Ladies' Silk Hose, reg. 2.25, Clearing $1.75.

Ladies' Silk Hose, reg. 1.75, Clearing $1.45.

Ladies' Silk Hose, reg. 1.50, Clearing $1.00.

Ladies' or Children's Cotton Hose, 5 pr. $1.00.

Men's Cotton Work Sox in grey, 5 pr. $1.00.

Men's Fine Silk Hose, ... pr. for ...c.

Men's Fine Cotton Hose, 5 pr. $1.00.

GENTS' WEAR

Work Shirts, all sizes, ...5c.

Fine Shirts, all sizes, $1.29.

Balbriggan Underwear $1.00 suit.

GRANITEWARE SEALERS AND DISHES

Crown Pint Sealers, Special, $1.19 doz.

Crown Quart Sealers, Special. $1.39 doz.

Crown ½-Gal. Sealers, Special, $1.80 doz.

25-Qt. Preserving Pan, 89c.

15-Qt. Preserving Kettle, 65c.

One only 97-piece Dinner Set, $12.95.

Cups and Saucers, 15c.

See our large assortment of Cut Glassware at very low prices.

DRY GOODS SPECIALS

Gingham, buy now 29c

Print, Best Quality 30 in., 5 yds, 98c.

Sheeting, 40 in. wide, Special, 17c yd.

Voile, reg. $1.25, clearing at 75c yd. Another line clearing at 30c yd.

Towelling, 10 yds. for $1.00.

Towelling, regular 20c, 6 yds. 98c.

BED SPREAD SPECIAL

Bridesmaid Bedspread, Satin finish, reg. $8.50, (Special) $6.39.

Many not advertised Bargains on display.

McIntosh Bros.

Phone 23. Prompt Deliveries.

Job Printing

GET it here, where you can be assured of prompt service, satisfactory prices, and a job that will please you. We like to do printing for particular people, because we have the satisfaction of having done good work and of giving the customer just what he wants. Perhaps you need some of these:

Letter Heads	Wedding Invitations
Note Heads	Visiting Cards
Bill Heads	Business Cards
Statements	Window Cards
Envelopes	Auction Sale Bills
Blotters	Factory Statements

If you do we are at your service.

The Review

Phone 49

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Booth, of Syracuse, are the guests of her mother, Mrs. A. Weir.

Mr. W. Douglas, of Toronto, spent last week the guest of Basil Wickham.

Miss Mary Kirk, of Toronto, is renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Miss Alice Sinclair of Belleville is the guest of her father, Mr. Peter Sinclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Hailstone and children spent a few days near Campbellford last week.

Mr. Basil Wickham, of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto, is home for his holidays.

Mrs. Goldie Gray, of Peterboro, is visiting her brother, Mr. George Huffman, and other relatives near Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweetman and Mrs. Kilpatrick, sr. and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence motored to Lindsay on Sunday.

Commencing with next week's issue, The Review will be published on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as heretofore.

—The recital which was to be held in the Presbyterian Church for the Summer Students has been postponed until Friday evening, July 21 at 7 p. m.

On Monday, July 17th, the Madoc Company of Scouts, under the command of Rev. T. H. Hall, Scoutmaster, left for Eldorado, where they took the train for Bass Lake. The Scouts will camp for about ten days.

A lawn social under the auspices of St. James' Church, Stirling will be held on the grounds of Eugene and Philip McEvoy, West Huntingdon, Wed. Eve July 26 A first class orchestra will enliven the proceedings. Dancing, Refreshments, Chicken supper will be served at 6.30. Admission 25c. Supper 35c.

Ambrose McDonald, aged 12 years whose home was in the Monteagle Valley, was visiting in Bancroft when he met with a peculiar accident which proved fatal. While playing he ran into a clothesline and was thrown violently to the ground, injuring his spine and skull. He passed away before his parents could reach his bedside.

Mr. Anderson of Molsons Bank Toronto is the guest of Basil Wickham.

Miss Erma Fielding, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of Mrs. S. Rooke.

Miss Maria Orr, of Toronto, is spending her holidays in town with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Orr.

Mr. Russell Connor, of Waterford spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Connor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kent and two children, of Toronto, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Bristol.

The United Church at Queensboro will hold a picnic on the Church grounds Wednesday July 26, meals furnished and a good program rendered during the afternoon.

A grand social will be held under the auspices of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Madoc, on the grounds of Thomas Callery on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2nd. Dancing, first class Orchestra

Dr. A. B. Haffner, of Belleville, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, will visit Madoc on Thursday, July 27th, at 2 p.m. for consultation, treatment and fitting of eye glasses, at Dr. Harper's Office.

—T. Nickle begs to inform the public that he has opened up an office in Madoc and has secured the agencies for Life Insurance, Real Estate and Securities. He is also prepared to supply at much reduced prices Buggies, Cutters, Harness and musical Instruments. He has a piano which in quality and price has no equal. He also offers for sale some fine young horses. 25-tf

HASTINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Hastings County Medical Society was held in the Towu Hall here on Wednesday evening, July 12th, Dr. Joseph Chant, President was in the chair. After the ordinary business of the society was dealt with Dr. L. J. Austin, Professor of Surgery, Queen's University, Kingston, gave a lecture on "Renal and Bladder Tuberculosis" which was followed by a discussion with the members, of the various phases of subject under study. Medical men from Belleville, Tweed, Madoc and other places were present. After the meeting the Society gathered at the home of Dr. Harper, where a social half hour was spent.

Selling of Cheese by Co-operation

Perth Expositor.

On Monday evening a number of representative dairymen, cheese factory officials, etc.; from the eighteen factories comprising Perth Cheese Board, met in the Board rooms to consider the plan of forming a province-wide company for the co-operative marketing of Dairy products — according to the act drawn by the Provincial Government. The meeting thoroughly discussed the question, considered it pro and con and came to the conclusion that such an undertaking, although it would be hard at first, would pay in the end. Accordingly Mr. Dan Hogan, of Bathurst, was appointed temporary director for this local and he is this week end in Toronto conferring with similar directors appointed by other locals regarding the formtion of the Company. The Company cannot be organized unless at least sixty per-cent of the cheese factories in the Province are willing to come under its jurisdiction.

The Company is to be first capitalized at a million dollars, and each factory may buy as many shares as it wishes. Each local will appoint its director, and these drectors will elect the officers from their number and manage the business of the Company. The basic idea of the dairy company to stop the dumping of products on the market, to regulate price of dairy products, and to improve the quality by insisting on grading the products exported from the province. It works out along the lines adopted by the California fruit growers and explained by Mr. Aaron Sapiro in an address in Perth some months ago.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.

Morning Service—11 a. m.

Evening Service—7 p. m.

Holy Commuunion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

NEW SCHOOL ACT

The policy of the Provincial Government regarding the Adolescent School Attendance Act remains unchanged and its provisions will be brought into effect almost immediately. A statement to this effect issued by Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, reads:

"There is na intention on the part of the Department of Education to change in any particular the manner of bringing into force the Adolescent School Attendance Act, the stages by which it will become operative, or the duties and obligations of local school boards in providing accomodation and instruction for young persons affected by the Act.

"The result of the enforcement last September of Section 3, has been very gratifying. In spite of the fact that exemptions were issued freely whenever it appeared that individuals would otherwise suffer, there has been a remarkable increase in the attendance of fourteen and fifteen-year-old students.

"The section requiring the organization of part-time courses for adolescents who are unable , for economic reasons to attend school full time will, by the proclomation of the Lieutenant Governor become operative in September next. This provision will offer some opportunities for self-improvement to these young persons who cannot avail themselves of the full-time schooling now provided by public money and enjoyed by a very large number of the children of the province. Not only is it right that these youthful citizens should have some means of further education as well as their neighbors who are able to attend school full time, but it is needful that the industries of this country, in order to compete successfully with those of other countries should have as intelligent and as efficient workers as possible. It cannot, of course, be expected that school boards will be able immediately to make provisions for part-time courses which will meet fully and satisfactorily all the needs of those concerned ; consequently, the Department will be prepared to approve reasonable efforts on the part of boards to carry out the spirit of the law.

The Minister wishes it to be clearly understood that he will be ready at all times, through his officials, to assist local boards by giving advice regarding special courses and by helping to devise and arrange definite programs for these courses.

"The regulations of the Department of Education provide for very liberal grants by the Government to part-time vocational courses."

These are the days when the school teacher is abroad in the land In keeping with this spirit of educating the public some Ontario County Councils hold their June meeting at different towns in the County. As the practise in Hastings has always been for the County Council to hold all its meetings in the city of Belleville electors throughout the county as well as the County Councillors themselves fail to become acquainted with the workings of the Council and the requirement of the County, as well as they would if the County Council adopted the methods of the Public School Teachers' Association of frequently changing the place of holding their meetings.

Foil's Pirates.

Stories of adventure are not all fiction. To London has come the story of the looting on the China seas of a vessel of 1,400 tons.

The vessel left Shanghai for Hong Kong, with a cargo and 230 Chinese passengers, under the command of Captain Lindsay Crawford. Two days out, two of the passengers entered the captain's cabin, and forced him, at the point of a revolver, into the messroom. Here were brought as prisoners, besides the captain, the chief and second engineers and other officers. One Chinese passenger was shot dead. Bullion, jewelry, and passengers' clothing to the value of $120,000 passed into the possession of the pirates.

A passing junk was ordered to come alongside Captain Crawford's ship, and in it the pirates left, having first disabled the engines of the looted ship. Before leaving, the chief of the pirates presented Captain Crawford with his gold watch and chain to replace his own which had been stolen from him. Similarly a silver-mounted walking stick was presented to the second officer, and to a Chinese lady passenger was given $100, with the instructions to share it among her fellow passengers. Chinese courtesy is traditional.

Rose Petals Instead of Rouge.

The latest novelty for women is the use of real rose petals instead of rouge. The petals are shaped to fit the lips, and then pasted on.

Stockings Bearing Names.

Women's stockings bearing the full names of the wearers and other adornments were exhibited recently at a fashion exhibition.

Kodak Film

Bring us your Films

¶ YOU want them developed correctly, printed properly and returned promptly. That is the kind of Kodak-finishing service we render.

¶ HAVE us develop a roll and you'll know.

We specialize in high gloss finish.

GEO. F. MAYBEE

Jeweller and Optician

Est. 1896

Stewart and Columbia Phonographs and records

Ticket agent Canadian National Railways.

MAORI CARVING.

Native Art Beautiful and Much Admired.

"Visitors to the Auckland Museum view with admiration the carving of the Maoris of old," says Miss Annie Udal in Outward Bound.

"The black canoe of enormous proportions is carved from stem to stern in very handsome and intricate design, and is a most striking evidence of skilled workmanship. A very complete model of an ancient 'whara puni' (meeting house) is also on view, but perhaps the most interesting specimens of Maori carving are those that have recently been added to the collection. These were discovered in a peat bog in the Hauraki Plains, and are in wonderful preservation.

"It is estimated they were carved two hundred and fifty years ago. The main piece of this recent discovery is a top or 'pare' (the nearest synonym in English is 'architrave'), which measures eight feet by four. The carving from end to end is most beautiful, and is probably the oldest specimen in New Zealand. The centre is a female figure differing in many respects from those seen in carving at a later period. Right and left of this are two smaller figures, and at the extreme end on either side is a peculiar form of the Maori 'Mania.' The head has the appearance of the beak of a bird, and the feet are like flappers or fins of a fish. The semi-spiral carvings filling the interstices are perforated, and are quite unlike modern Maori work. Several other articles, evidently weapons, and probably short spears, also wedges, are in this new addition to Auckland's collection, and they have all been carved with stone implements.

"I have visited the Urewera country (not so far as Rua's residence), and have seen the meeting houses, with their carved beams of over seventy feet long—giants of the forest felled by Maori hands, and brought over land to the spot dedicated to the purpose; then, either painted in characteristic Maori designs or carved, or both. The slabs between the woven panels are variously carved. There is one 'whara puni' where a thousand may be seated.

"Shortly before my visit in 1919 a monument to a great chief had been unveiled, and Maoris from afar had gathered here for the ceremony, and within this 'whara puni' tables on trestles (a modern innovation) were provided for their meals, and these still filled the great room, but the eyes of mother-of-pearl that looked out from quaint heads seemed to stare upon them with horror!

"In all Maori carvings of heads and figures these eyes of mother-of-pearl are prominent, and, in all such figures as show the hands, three fingers only are present. It is attributed to Rua (the first carver) having met with an accident and lost a finger, and successive carvers perpetuating the story in their representations."

A Valuable Cat.

The Agony Column of the London (Eng.) Times, wherein great romances or at least possibilities of romances—can be read in a tantalisingly brief want ad., has found a serious journalistic rival in the columns of the Russian press.

The first great issues of the Russian papers, published since the Soviet Government edict against private advertising was rescinded, contain diverting items in which the advertisers write of millions of rubles with a reckless abandon. Here is one want ad.:

Five million rubles reward for finding and returning to the owner of a smoke-gray cat answering to the name of Mitrosehka. Disappeared from home the night of February 22.

The value of the Soviet ruble is more or less theoretic, still we approximate its worth or worthlessness by saying that 3,000 rubles make one cent. Accepting this valuation, the Russian Croesus is offering about $16 reward for the return of his cat.

The want ad. column of the Isvestia also carries this little item of interest to Bolshevist capitalists looking for chances to invest their billions:

Capital Wanted. — Hardworking young man of sober habits seeks capital of seven or eight hundred million rubles to start him in a business with good prospects of profitable returns.

MURESCO

White and Tints

For

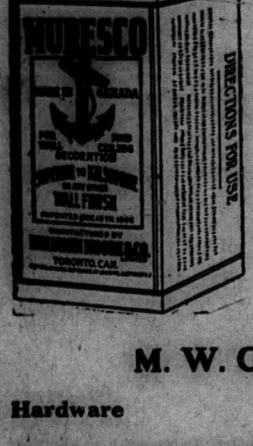
Decorating

and

Beautifying

Walls and

Ceilings



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Hardware **MADOC**

$50 to $5,000

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A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
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Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

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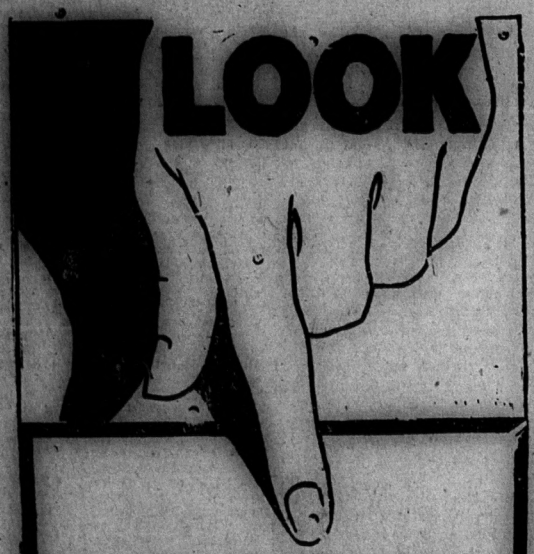
Apply to your postmaster; or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastedo, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.



FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
		Dutch Fabric	35
Holland Linen	50c	Old Windsor	30
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Kildare	25
[illegible]iana	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Society	40c	Onion Skin	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Snow Drop	20
Cambria	35	Crescent	15
Pemberton	35	Correspondence	
Royalton Linen	35	Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Paas	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

Review Stationery Store

Madoc

BANKER HELPED ALLIES

HENRY POMEROY DAVISON WAS USEFUL CITIZEN.

American Banker Made Good Use of His Great Wealth—He Took an Active Part In War Work and Did Much for Our Side In Great War Before His Nation Took a Hand.

Henry Pomeroy Davison was not one of the richest men of the United States, but he was one of the most active of the rich men. He died a few days ago at the age of fifty-five, and received such tributes from Americans as the late Sir John Eaton received from Canadians, for he was everywhere recognized as one of the most useful of wealthy American citizens. His career is summarized here, not particularly for what he did for his own country, but because in the war he was such a stout friend of the Allies. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan, and generally considered to be second only toMr. Morgan in influence. That firm was the American representative of the Allies in the early days of the war, when it was necessary that huge sums of money should be raised. Mr. Davison was active in these matters. When the United States entered the conflict he was called upon by President Wilson to head the Red Cross organization, and he resigned a position in which he was said to be receiving a million dollars a year, to become a dollar-a-year man.

Like many another famous American, H. P. Davison was born on a farm, and about the first money he ever earned was by teaching school. Quite early he formed the ambition to become a banker, because he had an uncle who was a banker, and the youth had wonderful, thrilling mental pictures of the vast wealth and power locked behind the doors of the bank. When he was nineteen he got a job in his uncle's little bank at Troy, Pa., and seemed destined to spend the rest of his days as a country banker. He had determined to succeed in New York, and, after two years with his uncle, he set forth. He found it difficult to get a job in New York but eventually found an opening in a Bridgeport bank as runner. Here he had an opportunity to prove to observing elders that he was a born banker, and in three years had become receiving teller for the institution. In 1891 he had a chance to enter a New York bank and eagerly seized it.

One day, when working in his cage, a stranger appeared and handed him a cheque for $1,000, drawn to the order of "God Almighty." He also shoved a revolver over his counter. The teller kept his nerve and said loudly, "One thousand dollars for the Almighty, eh? Certainly. How will you have it?" His words attracted the attention of a bank guard, who suddenly sprang upon the lunatic, knocked the pistol from his hand and placed him under arrest. A perfect sangfroid was always an outstanding feature of Davison. In the panic of 1907 he appeared one night at an old boys' dinner, after a tremendous day in Wall Street, quiet, carefully dressed, congenial, and equipped with the best stories of the evening. At this time he was regarded as a significant man in finance, and his demeanor of security and ease had much to do with allaying the excitability of others.

At the age of thirty-two he was made president of the Liberty National Bank of New York, and was recognized as, not only one of the youngest, but one of the ablest, bank presidents in the country. He seems to have been the originator of the idea that there should be a trust depository for national money and insurance funds and not be entirely restricted in the nature of the security back of the loans. His dream has resolved itself into the Bankers' Trust Company, and in its great building in Wall Street a marble tablet acknowledges the debt owed to Davison, who evolved the idea when he was a young man with not much more than ten years' banking experience. About this time he had attracted the admiring attention of the late J. P. Morgan, and accepted an invitation to join the famous firm in 1909.

Here he was associated with the greatest banking experts in the United States, and here he established himself so securely that time and again, when the assistance or advice of the Morgan firm was sought, it was Davison who was put forward to represent the firm. But his greatest work and his hardest work came after the war broke out. The greatest financial problems which had ever confronted American bankers had to be solved, and not only money, but the safety of nations depended upon the solutions. Mr. Davison shuttled between London and New York, and if he made any errors of judgment they have not been disclosed. His work as head of the American Red Cross was another tremendous achievement. In seven days he raised a hundred million dollars for war relief. A second drive netted more than $170,000,000. For his services he was honored by all the Allied Governments and ought to be gratefully remembered by all the Allied nations.

Mice.

Spying on the night habits of mice and other small rodents is now occupying the attention of Vernon Bailey, the well-known biologist. He lets some of them sleep on a sleeping porch and flashes a light on them at various times. Others spend the evening with him in the library. Another lot he has placed in a room at outdoor temperature so that he can find out how they hibernate for the winter.

Careful.

Captain: "Why the dickens do you take such long strides?"

Recruit: "Sure, sir, I want to save my shoe leather!"

DENTISTS USE HAMMERS.

Don't Go to These People For False Teeth.

The Wakambo tribe of East Africa are very fond of mutilating themselves in various ways.

They simply love having their teeth chipped, and certain natives are trained for the job of "teeth chipper." The tools used by these "dentists" are a small chisel and a hammer.

The operation consists of knocking off tiny pieces of the top front teeth until they are spiky. The operator also chisels round each tooth, so that only the cement protection is left round the root, all the enamel being worn away. Although the chisel gets very near the nerve, it is never touched.

So skilful have these dentists become that they can replace human lost teeth with teeth taken from antelopes. The new teeth are hammered into the holes left by the old ones. Sometimes, if the root is left, they are screwed in.

Dr. Van den Bergh tells in "On the Trail of the Pigmies" of one young native who had six artificial teeth, which he could screw in or out at will.

Marriage amongst the East African tribes is principally a question of bargaining.

When a young man and woman of the Wakambo tribe have decided to get married, the man's father goes to the girl's father and gives him two goats. The fathers then have a pow-wow, after which the bridegroom's father leaves, to return again in three days with three goats. Then there is another conference.

Seven days later the man's father pays another visit, this time bringing with him six goats. So the meetings go on until the girl's father has received from twenty to forty goats and two bulls. Finally, the fathers drink together to clinch the bargain.

As soon as the respective families hear that everything is settled, six friends of the bridegroom, all armed, approach the girl's house. She, knowing her part, is wandering about near where her brothers are minding their herds.

The six men attempt to kidnap the girl and the brothers try to prevent it. When, however, she has been successfully taken, she is brought to her father-in-law's hut, where she lives until her first child is born. After this event she goes and lives with her husband in a hut of their own.

Some of these tribes are extremely superstitious. The Wakikuyu believe that death is "catching," and therefore no one should touch a dead person. If one of the tribe is about to die, he is carried out of the village by his relatives and is left to die in the open.

Oddities In the News.

A taxicab engine caught fire in London, Eng., but the driver did not know how to use the fire-extinguisher, with the result that three fire-escapes, four engines, and a detachment of the Salvage Corps appeared on the scene. One fireman, with the taxicab's own extinguisher, put the fire out.

Three pennies, three halfpennies, a spoon and fork, one screw, one darning needle, four hairpins, three pins, four needles, one button, one pen nib, and a boot tip. This is a list of articles swallowed by a woman who was operated upon, and recovered.

An Egyptian prince has appointed an American ex-welter-weight champion, rejoicing in the name of Blink McClosky, as his private secretary. Blink obtained the appointment by knocking out the prince's former secretary, who was a Cairo pugilist.

A bachelor won a set of baby's clothes at a South London whist drive.

At the diamond wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Wood, of Aberdeen, Scotland, a feature of the celebration was the presence of Mr. and Mrs. George Cormack, who acted as their best man and bridesmaid sixty years ago.

About twice a week a large envelope is found pinned to a tree trunk at Neasden, England. The outside of the envelope bears a written warning to those leading an evil life, whilst inside is a copy of one of the Gospels and a shilling. The prize usually falls to the policeman on his early morning round, but the benefactor has never been discovered.

Kindness of Queen Goes Astray.

Queen Elena of Italy is never so happy as when she is making children happy. Not long ago, when on a short excursion with her own children in the neighborhood of her Piedmont home, she saw a little girl near a cottage and while talking to her asked if she could sew.

"I only know how to knit stockings," was the child's answer.

"Very well," said the queen, "make me a pair of stockings and send them to me."

A few days later the woollen handknit stockings arrived at the castle. Her majesty sent the little girl back a pair of silk stockings. One of them contained candy, the other money. Next day the queen received from her little friend a letter which read:

"Madam: Your present made me cry a great deal. My father took the money, my big brother ate the sweets and my mother is wearing the silk stockings."

A Lawn Mower.

Possessing unusually high wheels from which a chain drive is attached to the cutting-knife shaft, a newly designed lawn mower operates at a high speed and without the usual noise. The knives and cutter bars are made of tungsten steel, the gears of machined bronze, and all bearings have full-length rollers similar to those used in automobile wheels.—Popular Merchanics Magazine.

Fashionable persons in ancient Athens slept under coverlets of dressed peacock skins, with the feathers on.

SOCIAL UNREST.

It Is Said to Be Produced by Town Life.

"More and more I am driven to the conviction that social unrest is an ineradicable disease of town life," writes Dean Inge in the Atlantic Monthly.

"The war is between town and country; between the countryman, who lives under conditions which are neither natural nor wholesome. Allow me to quote from an American writer, Mr. Alleyne Ireland. 'The average voter in a large town brings into politics a mentality utterly different from that of the country voter. It is the mind of the propertyless wage-earner; of the clerk, of the shop assistant, of the day laborer; of a man herded with other men and profoundly affected by the herd-instinct; of a man of weak individuality; of a man who spends his working hours doing things for other people, and his leisure hours in having things done for him by other people; of a man whose life is passed in surroundings entirely created by machinery, and in circumstances where his free will is perpetually constrained by the contagion of an artificial environment; of a man who knows (or at any rate, of whom it is known) that, if he drops dead while at his work, he can, in normal times, be replaced in an hour by another man who will do just as well.'

"Mr. Ireland goes on to show that such a man, whose whole existence is passed in the feverish occupations of earning wages and spending them, who is never brought into contact with the real origins of things, and is incapable of realizing the mesh of causation in which he is entangled, naturally looks to the Government to supply him with all that he needs, and to redress all his grievances. The 'two nations' of which Disraeli speaks in 'Sibyl' are not, as he supposed, the rich and the poor; they are the town and the country. And industrialism has thrown the balance of power into the hands of that section which, through no fault of its own, is stricken with an incurable malady.

"This is what my medical friends would call a sombre diagnosis. It is very sombre indeed, as regards by own country, with its congested towns and limited rural area. It does not seem to be a disease which any form of Government can cure."

Wireless Wonders.

"Ten years ago," writes Signor Marconi in the London Magazine, "wireless telegraphy was relatively in its infancy. Ten years hence the latest development of this new science—wireless telephony—may have made it possible for the business man sitting in his office in London to ring up his neighbor in New York or Chicago.

"This is a development quite within the bounds of achievement. Technically, it is a much simpler matter than telephoning from England to America by means of an undersea cable. Wireless speech has already taken place across the North Atlantic Ocean, but the apparatus employed was of an experimental rather than a commercial character, and, therefore, development is necessary berore one can record Transatlantic conversation as a commercial possibility.

"It is a little premature to talk of the day when everyone will possess his individual wireless telephone, particularly one of the portable variety which may be carried about and used at will; but I am not going to suggest that it will never be possible for a large number of circuits to be used within the same area. This does not mean there is not already a valuable field of practicable usefulness for the wireless telephone. The field is greater than is generally realized to-day, and I regret to say that its application to industrial needs is taking place more rapidly in other countries than in this one.

"In Holland, for instance, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange circulates by wireless telephone, at frequent intervals daily, the latest financial information, and this is received simultaneously in nearly two hundred banks in Holland by means of apparatus constructed by the Marconi Company. I am informed that the arrangement has given great satisfaction and a considerable impetus to business."

Want Large Families.

In France there is a good-sized fund for the purpose of encouraging large families. Upon three different occasions, rather large sums of money have been given for this purpose by M. Cognacq. The principal awards are 100 prizes of 10,000 francs each to be distributed annually to the deserving heads of families of more than five children and ninety prizes of 25,000 francs for the heads of families of at least nine children. The donor of these awards accumulated his wealth in the operation of a large department store in Paris and during his lifetime it was a constant source of concern to him to note the dwindling birth rate of his country.

The Barn Owl's Diet.

Dr. Walter Collinge, keeper of the York Museum, who is an authority on the feeding habits of wild birds, has been inquiring into the dietary of the barn owl, which has been accused of preying on young game birds. His investigation of 410 pellets of barn owls has failed to reveal any trace of such food. On the other hand, 395 of the pellets contained "specimens" of rats, mice, and voles. He calls for the "most strict preservation" of the barn owl.

Airplanes.

It is contended that one feature of the airplane industry is more dangerous to workers than the actual work of flying the finished machines. The indoor varnishing of the linen wings in order to make them waterproof and airproof involves the use of poisons which are often fatal to life under certain conditions. The only safe place in which to do the varnishing appears to be out of doors.

JACK AND JILL.

Something About Origin of The Famous Rhyme.

The story of Jack and Jill w went up the hill to fetch a pail water comes from the old Scandin vian fairy tale of the children Hju and Hjili who were caught up Mani — that is the moon — as th were taking water from the w Byrgir.

They can still be seen in the moo if you look carefully for them, carr ing the bucket on a pole betwe them.

Judging from the illustrations the earlier printed editions of t rhyme, it refers sometimes to a b and a girl, sometimes to two bo One of the earliest versions, publi ed in 1783, reads as follows:—

Jack and Gill went up the hill
To fetch a bottle of water;
Jack fell down and broke his cro
And Gill come tumbling after.

Later collections have "Jill" a "Pail."

Jack and Gill were commonly u to mean any boy and girl in ea times. There was, too, some sugg tion of menial service attaching both names, for we find a daugh who wanted her own way, declar in an old play:—

I won't be my father's Jack,
I won't be my mother's Gill,
I will be the fiddler's wife
And have music when I will.

The fact that the two child went up the hill—not down—in t quest for water, shows that rhyme is very old. Wells in ol times were always sunk within entrenched camps on the bare tops where our ancestors lived. valleys and plains were covered forests, and inhabited only by beasts.

What Is Sound?

The most wonderful achievem in acoustics that we know of is re sented by the violin. Suggestion more than once been made that auditorium might be built in shape of a fiddle; but obvious culties in the seating of an audi have prevented the carrying ou the idea.

It is only within recent years much has come to be understoo regard to sound. Formerly chur and other places of public asse were designed more or less by gu work, so far as acoustics were cerned, each such building bei hopeful experiment. To-day, howe the architect is able to rely definite principles which have scientifically worked out.

Scientific investigators are working on problems of the kind, one of the sections of the Bures Standards is devoted to the and measurement of sound. O by its expert advice, the bureau been able to lend important hel remedying acoustic defects of tres, assembly halls and churche

A few months ago a request received from Johannesburg, S Africa, for help in improving acoustics of the town hall in city, which contains a very auditorium. Although the whole ter had to be arranged by corres dence, the bureau was able, plans and data concerning the ture, to suggest what proved to satisfactory remedy for the tro

Considering their lack of scie data, it is wonderful how succe the architects of old-time cathe in Europe were in the matte acoustics. The most remar building in the world, in thi spect, is the Mormon Temple in Lake City, wherein a whisper ca heard in all parts of the auditorium.

That See-Saw Sea.

Why are some animals and immune from sea-sickness, human beings and dogs are "bad sailors"?

A scientist in France, pro with dreadful recollections of a cross-Channel trip, has set hi to understand the complaint a possible, to devise a preve M. Pozerski is experimenting animals at the Pasteur Institut means of a mechanical appar which swings a cage with the m of a ship at sea.

It appears that rabbits, gu pigs, fowls, and pigeons are all sailors. Six hours' "sailing," veritable tempest leaves the erels' combs unbleached; and rabbits do not exactly find thei legs, they are ready at all tim go below and eat cabbage leaves enormous gusto. They could ently make a trip round Cape without missing a meal.

Dogs are different. They ar actly like frail humans, who are ceptible to the motion of a Thirty out of a hundred dogs seasick almost before they ha the harbor—10 per cent. with toms of weakness and debility 20 per cent. with symptoms citement.

If M. Pozerski can endow hi sick dogs with the qualities rabbit, he may be able to d same for mankind, and so depri English Channel crossing terrors.

Men as Plough-Horses.

In war-ridden Mexico, and cularly in the State of Morelos, are scarce. The Government h cently dispossessed the twen landlords who practically owne whole state, and has apportione land in small tracts to laborer is a common sight to see me nessed to ploughs, and their to increase the productivity o fertile region are said to be m with deserved success.

Unexpected Discovery.

A Scottish laborer was slippi of the yard during working when he met the foreman. "H said the latter pleasantly, "we looking for me?" "Ay," Sandy, "I wis lookin' for ye, did'na want tae find ye."

SCENERY FOOLS THE EYE.

New Methods Are Being Introduced Into Theatres.

Not long ago, in one of the large cities, a restaurant was opened which attracted much attention on account of the scenic effect which it presented. Though actually situated in the middle of a crowded block, its interior appeared, as viewed by its patrons, to be a large roofed open space surrounded by a high garden wall, above which—i.e., between the roof and the top of the wall—there was nothing to be seen but the distant sky.

This pleasing illusion was produced by the use of a novel device called a "horizant"—a high wall (a few feet back of the counterfeit garden wall) which curved inward toward the top. This wall, a neutral gray in color, was "painted" sky-blue by illuminating it with suitably tinted electric lights invisible to the people in the restaurant.

It is an idea of French invention, and has been adopted in the construction of a large theatre now approaching completion in New York. Replacing the old-fashioned "drop" of blue cloth, which playgoers are accustomed to accept as representing sky, it will give to outdoor scenes on that stage a really wonderful verisimilitude, for the electrician will be able to paint with light upon the horizant whatever effect he wishes, whether of dawn, bright day or moonlight, and, from the viewpoint of the audience, the outlook will seem to be limitless in extent.

The typical modern theatre embodies and preserves many conventional ideas that ought to have been done away with long age. One of these is represented by the stage boxes, seats in which, while always the highest priced, are perhaps the least desirable in the house. In the new playhouse here described there are no such boxes, the space they would ordinarily occupy being taken by two miniature stages. The actors, in response to applause, can step out upon these stages and bow, the time usually lost in raising and lowering the curtain being thus saved. The arrangement, furthermore, is such that when needful, as in the case of a big spectacular production, the two minor stages can be utilized as extensions of the main stage, rendering available a platform the entire width of the building.

Supplementing this contrivance is an orchestra pit, of the usual crescent shape, which is a hydraulic elevator. The musicians enter it at the basement level, and when it is time for them to begin to play they are lifted into the view of the audience. In the same way the whole apparatus, together with its occupants, can be lowered out of sight. If it be desired, the orchestra pit can be elevated to a level with the stage, serving as a forward extension of the latter.

The stage manager and electrician in the new theatre will not be posted in the wings. They will be at the front and center of the stage, though seated below it, with only their heads protruding (through suitable openings) above the stage level. Their heads will not be visible to the audience, because hidden by the footlight reflectors. Thus placed, they can observe the progress of the play to much better advantage.

Ingenious mechanical arrangements provide for the quick and easy lifting aloft of large pieces of scenery, by the help of counter-balanced cables, a few men on a platform sixty-five feet above the stage being thus enabled to do work which ordinarily would call for a score or more of scene shifters. The counterweights used are buckets of buckshot, which at a moment's notice, can be made lighter or heavier as may happen to be required.

Along the front of the "horizant" wall at the rear of the stage runs a trench six feet deep, which, being below the stage level, enables stagehands or actors to walk from one side of the stage to the other without being seen by the audience. Another novel device takes the place of the peephole in the curtain, which was old in Shakespeare's day. It is an optical instrument with a lens, which gives a view of the entire audience.

The theatre described has no star dressing rooms on the stage floor, the space they would ordinarily occupy being used for a "green room," which, being spacious and luxuriously furnished, will afford a pleasant lounging and meeting place for actors. There are, in fact, no dressing rooms set aside for stars. All of them are on the second floor and just alike, and their occupants will enjoy the same conveniences and service that they would find in a first-class hotel, including shower baths.

Egyptian Mirrors.

A French scientist has interested the Academy of Sciences in his researches concerning the glass mirrors that were used in ancient times in Thrace and Egypt. They were backed with a highly polished metal, the nature of which has been in question. The scientist referred to has discovered that the metal was almost pure lead, and he believes that the method of manufacture was to pour the molten lead on the concave surface of disks cut from balloons of blown glass. In consequence of their shape the mirrors minimized the images of objects looked at in them. —Washington Star.

Codfish.

Codfish is said to be the world's most eaten fish. Few fish are more prolific. It has been asserted that one weighing 75 pounds will contain over 9,000,000 eggs. The cod is practically omnivorous, finding means to supply great schools wherever food of any sort is found. It is found in many parts of the world other than the North American "banks," and it is said that it has been fished for by fishermen of northern Europe since the beginning of recorded history and, of course, for unaccountable centuries before man began to make written records.

The House of Worth.

Worth, the most famous of Parisian dressmakers, whose name for half a century has suggested everything that is tasteful and sparkling in the art of dress, was not a Frenchman at all, but an Englishman. His full name was Charles F. Worth, and he was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, in 1825. He was the son of a lawyer's clerk, and his first start in life was as a salesman in a London drapery shop. Dissatisfied with his position, he crossed to France, and entered the service of Mme. Gagelin, at that time one of the foremost modistes in Paris; he worked for her as designer. It is said he came to Paris with only one sovereign in his pocket. He left Mme. Gagelin to start for himself, and took a flat in the Rue de la Paix, where his firm is still situated. At that time—during the Second Empire—it was a fashionable residential street, and the inhabitants objected to the presence of a business man among them. The Empress Eugenie took an interest in the young man, and helped to make his fortune. Besides his designs, his particular contribution to the business of dressmaking was to introduce the modern custom of the dressmaker's supplying the materials as well as cutting and making them up. Before his time women of all ranks chose their stuffs themselves at the silk merchants or the linen drapers. On his death his business descended to his sons, and it is a grandson that is now at the head of the firm.

Tales of a Swazi King.

Interesting stories of the late King Buno of Swaziland are told in "Adventures in Swaziland." The author is Dr. Owen Rowe O'Neil, who in spite of his Irish name is a South African Boer. King Buno was a savage of the old school. He preferred gin which he could drink, to gold which he could only look at. He drank the gin all at once, as soon as he got it. On one occasion, when he had also come into possession of a Mauser rifle and cartridges, he had his whole army paraded in front of him, and began a sort of shooting competition into the motionless ranks. The savage king slipped a clip into his Mauser, the metallic click intensified by the silence. He raised the rifle, sighting down first one line of warriors and then the other. The next instant a shot rang out and a plumed Swazi pitched forward and lay writhing in the sunlight. "Four more shots rang out," says Dr. O'Neil, "and at each a plumed head came down."

Corn With a Story.

A variety of corn grains was found in the mortuary urns of prehistoric graves, recently unearthed in Tennessee. The only other cereal of its kind—a type between true flint and popcorn—occurs in the West Indies. This is taken by the Bureau of Ethnology as proof of intercommunication between the ancient peoples of North America and those islands, if not evidence that within the time of man the West Indies were a continuous part of the North American mainland. As the locality in which these graves have been found becomes more fully searched, it is possible that other sustaining evidence in this connection will be found.

British Cinema Industry.

It is computed that the cinema industry receives from the British public annually £30,000,000. Americans spend £120,000,000 on "the pictures" every year.

Pen-Picture of Ruskin.

"Before I was fifteen," writes Sir Sidney Colvin in his "Memories and Notes," "I had become intensely sensitive both to the magnetism of Ruskin's personality and to the power and beauty of his writings.

"No man had about him more—the atmosphere and effluence of genius, and when he came into the room I used to consciously thrill in his presence. In those years a little before and after the fortieth year of his age, he was elegant after the fashion of his time as well as impressive in a fashion all his own. There remains with me quite unfaded the image of his slender, slight drooping figure, clad in the invariable dark blue frock coat and bright blue necktie; of his small head, with its strongly marked features, its sweep of thick brown hair and closely trimmed side-whiskers; above all, of the singular bitter-sweet expression of his mouth (due partly, as I have always understood, by the vestige of a scar left on the upper lip by a dog's bite in boyhood), and of the intense weight and penetration of his glance as he fixed his deep blue eyes upon yours from under the thick bushy prominence of his eyebrows (these were an inheritance from his father, who had them shaggier and longer than I have seen them on any other man).

"The warmth and almost caressing courtesy of his welcome were as captivating as his manner was personal; in shaking hands he would raise the forearm from the elbow, which he kept close to his side, and bringing the hand down with a full sweep upon yours would hold you firmly clasped until greetings were over and talk, which generally turned immediately to teaching, began."

Advent of Silk Stockings.

It appears that Henry II., when preparing for the marriage of his sister in 1559, first had the idea for silk hose, and that at that epoch-making event was the first to wear knitted silk stockings. A hundred years later one Hindres established a factory for stockings in the Bois de Boulogne. This was the first factory in France. It was a success from the start, and when it received protection from the ministers it became a gold mine. In 1666 the venture was turned into a company. From it arose the society of stocking makers. At this time ribbed stockings were made in England, but it was not until nearly a century later that such wear was introduced into France. The idea caught on and factories were established in Paris and Lyons.

The World's Wettest Spot.

The extensive and elaborate arrangements for recording the rainfall have revealed many interesting facts. Who, for instance, could tell you without hesitation what was the wettest spot in the whole of the British Isles? That doubtful honor belongs to Seathwaite, in Cumberland, the gauges being placed at an isolated spot on the Stye, away from the beaten track. This place has an average of 130 inches of rain a year, or more than five times of London, which has an average of 24 inches. The wettest spot in the world, however, is Cherrapoonjee on the Assam Hills, with its average of 439 inches.

Resins.

Among the resins which are most commonly used in varnish making are various natural resins of fossil or semi-fossil origin.

Change of Voice.

"Here comes Mrs. Gabbins. I think I'll have Nora tell her I'm out."

"Won't the still, small voice of conscience reproach you?"

"Yes, but I'd rather listen to the still, small voice than to hers."

THEY CERTAINLY ARE

Mr. Mouse: I'm surprised at your living in an old shoe.

Mrs. Mouse: The idea, don't you know how expensive shoes are?

Muleological.

On mules we find two legs behind
And two we find before;
We stand behind before we find
What the two behind be for!

Has a Full Supply.

Hub—So you've been to a teacher of physical culture. Well, what did he tell you?"

Wife—The first thing he told me was to keep my chin up.

Hub—Huh! I hadn't noticed any falling off in that line.

Mean Brute.

"It says here that the average walking pace of a healthy woman is about 75 steps a minute."

"Huh, and the average talking pace of a healthy woman is about 75 words a second," growled her brutal husband.

His Contribution.

Mistress—Is your husband a good provider, Jemima?

Jemima—Pervider. Why the onlies' thing that niggah eve' pervides me with is argument 'bout when does we eat.—Wayside Tales.

His Load Growing Heavier.

Groome—Why does old Melborn always look so sad?

Sloane—Why, the poor fellow has to support his grandchildren before he has finished supporting his children.

A Recalcitrant Angel.

"After marriage you will be my angel, my ministering angel."

"Now, kid, get this into your head. I'm not going to wait on you."

Quick Action.

Bibb—Did your expressions of love move her at all?

Babb—Yes; she jumped right out of her chair into my arms.

Wished They All Did.

Daughter—Half the keys on this piano make no sound.

Father (trying to read)—Play on that half, daughter.

One Advantage.

Polly—I can't make up my mind whether to marry for love or money.

Dolly—Well, love is blind, but money talks, at any rate.

SAID HE COULD NEVER BE WELL

"Fruit-a-tives" Restored Him to Health

159 AVENUE PIUS IX, MONTREAL.

"For three years, I was a *terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia* and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine but I did not improve; and finally he told me that *I could not be cured.*

At this time, a friend advised me to try *"Fruit-a-tives"*. After taking two boxes, I was greatly relieved; and this fruit medicine *made me completely well.* My digestion and general health are now splendid".

GASPARD DUBARD.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Nothing to Him.

"This is fine growing weather," remarked the farmer cheerily.

"What's that to me?" growled the village pessimist. "I've got my growth."

Can't See It.

"What do you think of New York?"

"I'll tell you. I can't see for the life of me where those New Yorkers get their own opinions of themselves and their town."

IMPROVED JOURNALISM

Editor of the Hayville Bugle: So you like my paper better than you do the big city dailies. I'm delighted to hear it.

The Fair Subscriber: Yes, I think it's much nicer. It fits my pantry shelves better.

Little Thoughts.

Little dabs of crimson,
Little puffs of white,
Make a peachering
Or a perfect fright!

Not in Proportion.

"Jules offered me his hand and his fortune last night, and I refused both."

"Oh, why?"

"One was too large and the other too small."—Le Ruy Blas, Paris.

Oh!

Young Lady—Doesn't this salt sea and water bother you?

Sailor—No; I always carry a salt shaker in my pocket.

Special Reductions

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All Lines of STATIONERY, Etc.

AT THE

Review Stationery Store

The Eagles of Great Britain

For countless generations the flight of birds has aroused the admiration of mankind. In that flight is often the very perfection of poetry and grace; in the kingdom of the air a bird is supreme. Thither man cannot follow him, unaided at all events.

With what disdain must the eagle, soaring lazily above the hilltops, survey the hillsides and glens beneath him. On these hillsides he may see, perhaps, the forms of men toiling painfully, their progress almost imperceptible. When wandering over the Cairngorm Mountains of Scotland I have often envied the golden eagle. What to a man, even a strong climber, must be a hard day's walk, is to the eagle a ten minutes' flight. And this flight, too, is a thing of no exertion, no labored flapping of the wings, but an effortless gliding.

There is nothing — I speak of the British Isles — comparable to the eagle's flight. It is only when the air is breathless, and when the eagle is obliged to rise from near the ground that his flight is at all labored. Then his wings are flapped ponderously, with slow measured rhythm, for the eagle is unruffled and unhurried in his movements even when most alarmed or excited.

I shall ever forget on two separate occasions seeing an eagle rise, with no apparent effort, until he became a mere speck in the sky and was finally lost to view. The first time I saw this was on a wild and snowy day of April. The male eagle crossed low above the hillside where his mate was sitting on her speckled eggs. Into the northerly wind he soared, rising rapidly and without effort. Drifting clouds hid him for a time, but when they passed the eagle was still rising and was now a speck no bigger than a sparrow. In the end, even this speck was lost to view, and a powerful glass failed to reveal the bird, which must have been at a truly immense height.

The second occasion on which I saw an eagle rise entirely out of sight was on a warm July day in the Cairngorm Mountains. In neither case was there any effort in the upward progress—in the first instance the eagle leaned upon the breeze with motionless wings, in the second he sailed in spirals, ever mounting upward.

To see the golden eagle at his best one must penetrate to his hill-girt haunt at a time of storms, for the more fiercely does the snow swirl and the more loudly rushes the gale over the precipices, so much the more does the eagle revel in the storm. Two of the greatest masters of flight in the bird kingdom are the eagle and the peregrine falcon, yet their flight is entirely different. One winter's day I was on the summit of Ben More, the highest mountain in the Island of Mull. A full gale of wind rushed across the great precipices of that hill and swept the hilltop. As I sat in the shelter of the cairn a pair of peregrines sped across the hill. They were traveling at a great speed, the tiercel high above the hilltop, the falcon considerably beneath him, yet even their powerful wings were hard put to it to steady them in the gale. Not five minutes later a pair of golden eagles crossed the hilltop. Into the teeth of the wind they flew, moving unhurriedly and with scarce a motion of the wing. In comparison the flight of the peregrine had been almost puny, yet this falcon can probably, under favorable conditions and when hard put to it, travel faster than any bird.

What variety in flight is there in the bird world! Almost every species can be recognized by its flight. Sea birds are perhaps more graceful in their movements than land birds. What, for instance, can be more arresting than the gliding flight of the fulmar petrel, that bird which nests on the Scottish islands and headlands and is found in incredible numbers in the Greenland Ocean? In the flight of the fulmar is the true poetry of motion, it it always a joy to watch these birds. The heavier the sea, the stronger the wind, the more do they seem to revel in the joy of flight, of battling with the elements. Now gliding above some crested wave, now "banking" steeply as though to catch some eddy of wind, the fulmar is tireless, remaining at sea during the heaviest storm.

The solan goose, like the fulmar, seems incapable of fatigue, but its flight is very different from that of the fulmar. In fair wind or foul, in calm weather and in a strong breeze, it forges its way in a straight course for its far distant objective. Solans travel incredible distances to fish. These birds have very few nesting haants in British waters—on the eastern British coast their only nesting ground is the Bass Rock not many miles from Edinburgh—yet they are seen in summer everywhere throughout the seas around Great Britain. On the west coast of the Island of Mull are many sea lochs. These lochs in July and August hold many mackerel and herring, and the solan geese from St. Kilda, over 100 miles distant, frequent these sea lochs almost daily. About half way between Mull and St. Kilda lies the Sound of Barra, and through this narrow waterway (the solan has a strange aversion to land and never willingly flies across the smallest portion of it) solan geese may be seen winging their way in an almost continuous stream. Some of the birds are steering for their fishing grounds beside the Island of Mull, others are returning to the lonely cliffs of St. Kilda where, 50 miles from the nearest land and in the roar of the Atlantic surf, they rear their young.

How different is the fluttering of the magpie, the charming flight of the swifts and swallows, the clumsy yet persevering flight of the rook. Yet even the least of the birds can mount high into the deep blue fields of the sky, far from the noise of the earth.

—Seton Gordon.

Life in British Prisons Includes Many Comforts Since Reforms Were Made

In the last few years a great change has taken place in the treatment of prisoners in British prisons, and more particularly in convict prisons, such as Dartmoor and Parkhurst.

In the first place, searching has been abolished. Up to quite a recent date every prisoner was searched twice a day, first when he went out to work in the morning; the second time, when he came back in the evening.

This "rubbing down," as it was called, was done by a warder, and was for the purpose of seeing that a man had nothing contraband about him, such as tobacco, or any sharp instrument.

Men often pick up a bit of hoop iron and grind it down, either to shave with or sometimes to make a weapon.

Prisoners have no longer any excuse for making razors for themselves; now men are to have their hair cut to a reasonable length and to be shaved, like anyone else. Hitherto it has only been prisoners who were within three months of release, who were allowed to grow their hair or beards. The rest were cropped, head and face alike.

Working hours have been shortened. They have never been very long, for, owing to arrangements for the warders' dinners, it has always been necessary to keep the prisoners in their cells for two hours at midday. And because of the danger of escape, outdoor working parties have always been brought in before dusk in winter.

Formerly, however, the men were got out to work at about half-past seven. Now they do not begin real work until nearly nine. Hardly any convict works more than seven hours a day.

Before the war a concert was generally given once a year, at Christmas, in each convict prison. So greatly was it prized that there was once a very serious outbreak at Dartmoor because some men were kept away from a concert owing to lack of accommodation.

To-day, regular entertainments are being made a feature of prison life. There are lectures with magic lantern pictures, as well as concerts.

If you have ever been to service in a prison chapel you will have noticed that the warders sit on raised seats, giving them a good view over the heads of their charges. This is a very necessary precaution, for it is in chapel that prisoners exchange bits of tobacco, scraps of newspapers and the like. Yet one of the new regulations enacts that the raised seats shall be done away with.

Wiser and more humane is the new rule that a prisoner shall not travel in convict clothes. To see men marched along the platform of a crowded railway station, dressed in the hideous convict garb, chained together like wild beasts, has never been a pleasant spectacle, and everyone must be glad that it will be seen no more.

Yet there is always the danger that prison may be made too comfortable. There are many men, remember, who care little about their loss of liberty. They have spent half their lives in prison and it is the only home they know. Indeed, I have heard an old lag say, "If I could only have a pipe o' baccy once in a way, I'm jiggered if I'd ever want to go out o" here."

Beer 5,000 Years Ago.

Reference to the Beer Tax of B. C. 256 in the new papyri from Oxyrhynchus, just put on exhibition at the British Museum, is by no means the earliest allusion to such a beverage in ancient Egyptian records. The Book of the Dead, compiled at least 5,000 years ago, has numerous references to a popular beverage called hek, which was brewed from barley, and must have closely resembled ale, and of which, in later times, Herodotus wrote with appreciation. There was even a Pussyfoot movement in those far-off days, for in 2,000 B. C. orders were given for many of the beer shops to be closed The latest book on Queen Elizabeth tells us that, where beer was in question, she desired a full tankard. And this taste for good English beer was shared by her great rival. When Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in Tutbury Castle one of the first applications made by Walsingham, her secretary, to the governor of the castle was for information as to "at what place near Tutbury beer may be provided for her majestie's use."

Sir John Kirk's Knighthood.

The late Sir John Kirk, whose work and character are so well known and appreciated by the world at large, and particularly by the members of the Sunshine Guild of which he was a warm supporter, told the following story a short time after receiving his knighthood. The late Marquis of Northampton accompanied him to Buckingham Palace when King Edward commanded his presence primarily to offer him an honor. Sir John expressed to the King his strong disinclination for a title, and disclaimed modestly his right to any royal gift of that character. The marquis urged its acceptance, and remarked that Sir John could not refuse to obey the King's wish. In after years the philanthropist recognized that, human nature being what it is, the knighthood helped his work.

Iron Ore.

It is estimated that there are 40,225,000 tons of the best iron ore in British Columbia, these resources having scarcely been touched yet.

Annual damage done by rats in England is estimated at £15,000,000.

LAUGHTER AND DEATH.

Land Where People Are Merry and Yet Cruel.

In Congoland, men do the sewing and wash the clothes and women farm the crops and sell the produce. Men alone are permitted to take snuff, whilst the women smoke tobacco far more potent than the strongest twist.

A Congolese bride wears her wedding-ring on the leg, not on the finger. It is not made of gold, but of brass, and may weigh anything up to thirteen pounds!

Native life is free and easy—with a vengeance.

When a man is on a journey he turns into any house at eventide and sleeps there, and the occupants would never dream of raising any objection.

On any special occasion the scraps of clothing in one house are exchanged for those in another, until one has worn all one's own as well as that of one's neighbors before bedtime.

The Congo negro is a merry soul, says Mr. G. Cyril Claridge, who tells us all these things in his book, "The Wild Bush Tribes of Tropical Africa." At one village the inhabitants entertained the author and his wife with a dance and sing-song that lasted all night. In the morning, on taking their departure, the first thing the travelers passed was a ruined hut, situated just outside the confines of the village, in which was a maniac shackled hand and foot.

Farther on was a man with his foot fastened in a cleft tree-trunk felled for the purpose. He was just able, with an effort, to turn from one side to the other, or to lie on his back. A third prisoner had his arms and legs chained to his neck.

The language spoken by the Congolese is very ancient and very interesting. But care is necessary in studying it, as new words are constantly being coined.

The word for beard, for instance, is the result of an accident. Formerly it was called "hair round the mouth." One day, however, a little boy just beginning to talk asked his father what it was.

But the father, being in no mood for talking just then, answered sharply, "nze vo," which is equivalent to "How do I know?"

"Nzevo?" said the child.

"Yes," snapped the father.

That is why a man's beard is now called "nzevo."

The average bush dweller is very simple. Fivepence was once asked by a native for a fowl which a white man wanted for his dinner.

He said it was too much, and produced a belt, worth about threepence, which he casually showed to the native.

As expected, the negro took a fancy to the belt and was at once eager to secure it. He was charged sevenpence and the fowl. The heathen paid the price and went off quite happy.

Demons, witches, and so on are very real to the bush negro. They beset him and lie in wait for him from the cradle till he roaches the grave.

In order to fight them he calls in the aid of his witch-doctors. These men stand for one thing: murder. They "smell out" a witch—who may be either a man or a woman—as a terrier does a rat, and death is the result in each case.

The number of people annually put to death owing to this horrible superstition is unknown, for the witch-doctors pursue their dreadful trade in secret—so far as Europeans are concerned. But in any case, it must be very great, for no mercy is ever known to anyone convicted of witchcraft.

Colors That Make Your Work.

Color schemes for factory-workers, with a view to increased production, are among the bright ideas of modern decoration specialists. In one case, at least, the idea has been adopted with the best results.

"We were asked to decorate a factory so that it would produce better workers," explained a member of a firm of expert house decorators.

"The walls were done in daffodil yellow; the corners and the capitals of the pillars being picked out with deep blue. The stimulating atmosphere created by that scheme was remarkable."

Do the colors and designs of our wall coverings really make their "victims" sad, mad, or sublimely happy? Several decorative artists think they may, especially as regards emotional, highly sensitive natures.

Thus, the psycho-craze has penetrated not only the wall-paper and colored wall industry, but also has crept into furnishing and furniture.

To dignity, beauty, and comfort in house decorating modernists have added the mental and moral assets of complete schemes.

For instance, soft, gentle yellows must be the background of a room in which sufferers from neurasthenia are to find calm.

It would be unwise for a wife to enter into a contentious domestic discussion within red walls. Large patches of red in the home are admitted to be an irritant.

New Sound Box.

Anything that eliminates sound waves that are disturbing to those produced by the action of the record itself, in phonographic devices, will naturally improve the reproduction of instrumental and vocal music. This is said to be done in a patented phonographic sound box, described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, of the usual shape having the usual vibratory diaphragm at one end, and between that and the outlet a series of disks with registering openings, gradually decreasing in number toward the outlet, so that the sound waves are not affected by the sound box itself.

Avoid Bright-Colored Materials.

Birds in the construction of their nests almost without exception avoid bright-colored materials, which might quite easily lead to the discovery of their place of abode by an enemy.

A Business Coupe for Business Men

This car represents a new and important achievement in commercial transportation.

For the first time in motor car history, business men are enabled to buy a closed car, the body of which is built throughout of steel.

The advantages of this all-steel construction—reserved until now to open cars—are particularly marked in a coupe built to weather the wear and tear of hard commercial usage.

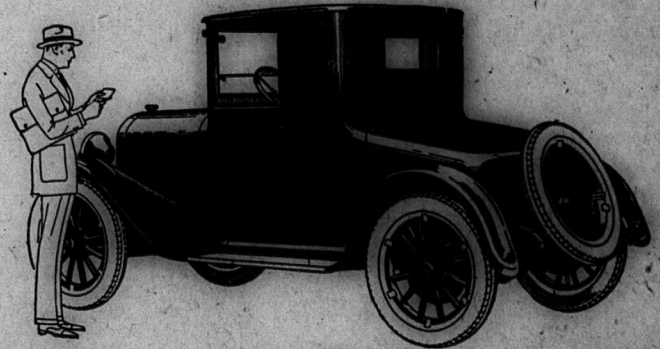
Immediately you will be impressed with the beauty and lightness of this coupe. Time will convince you of its unusual stamina. The doors snap neatly shut. Body squeaks are eliminated. Dodge Brothers enamel is baked on the surface of the steel—a permanent lustrous finish, impervious to wear.

The interior is roomy and thoughtfully equipped with every appointment necessary to the owner's comfort and all-weather protection.

Business houses that equip their salesmen with motor cars have been quick to recognize in this coupe a very unusual investment.

RIGGS MOTOR SALES

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO



LEAGUE BASEBALL. SCHEDULE

Trent Valley League

July 22—Frankford at Belleville
July 28—Deloro at Frankford
Aug. 1—Belleville at Tweed
Aug., 9—Madoc at Deloro
Aug, 9—Tweed at Frankford
Aug. 19—Frankford at Madoc

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept., 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

Butter Wrappers, printed and plain at The Review.

We are now booking

RADIO CONCERTS

for Lawn Socials, Etc.

Many people have never heard Radio concerts, and those who intend to hold lawn socials, etc., will do well to investigate.

Our terms are very moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE RADIO SHOP - Madoc

Call at The Madoc Tire and Repair Shop and see The New

Cellular Cushion Inner Tires

which I now have in stock. The inner tire is made of pure parra rubber and any size to fit the outer casing let them be old or new. Sizes from a bicycle to 34x3½. These inner tires contain millions of air cells and give you the equivalent pressure and riding qualities of a 30x3½ tire inflated to 55 pounds pressure. You will get from two to three times the mileage out of your casings and they are absolutely puncture proof and will not blow out or rim cut your casings.

Call and see these tires and place your orders for spring as the orders are coming in fast and first come will be first served.

REPAIRING .

If you have any repair work to be done on tires, tubes rubber boots, or rubber goods of any kind, bring them in as soon as possible as the busy season will soon be starting and they will be ready when you want to use them.

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Belleville, Ontario.

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—Patrician Linen
—Flanders Field
—French Fabric

REVIEW STATIONERY STORE

North Hastings Review

50 a Year — "PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW" — $2 to the United States

lished April 6, 1877—No. 30 — Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 26, 1922 — Postage Prepaid

Madoc
IS A BUSY PLACE

WE are told there are more people on the streets of Madoc on Saturday night than you will find in any place its size. Why?? Well, the roads are good—the village streets are wide and well kept. The pavements are broad and smooth. The merchants know every one for 50 miles around, they cater to their needs and are interested personally in all who come within their doors. Certainly it is a good place for friend to meet friend and to do your shopping—in a pleasant and comfortable way.

The old established firm of Cross & Co. extend a cordial invitation to all visitors as well as old customers and new friends to make their big cool store their headquarters whether buying or chatting with a neighbor. Come along in—you are very welcome.

Cross & Co.
Madoc

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest market price for cream, we furnish cans and pay express charges.
When roads are passible will collect cream by truck.
We are prepared to give you a first class service.

TWEED CREAMERY

Tweed - Ontario

LOOK!—A ONE DAY SERVICE

Bring your Developing and Printing in to-day and get it to-morrow
WORK ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
Enlargements at Reasonable Prices and a Full Line of Kodak Supplies.

NALON & THOMPSON
JEWELLERS
MADOC, Phone 117 ONTARIO

BURGLARIES

IN these days when house robberies, hold-ups and petty thefts are so numerous, a Safety Deposit Box is the safest place for Bonds and other valuable Securities, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

Avoid risk of loss by renting one of our Safety Deposit Boxes. Rentals moderate.

THE DOMINION BANK
MADOC BRANCH, - - - W. H. McBAIN, Manager.

MRS. SARAH KELLY

The passing away of Mrs. Sarah Kelly at the home of her niece Mrs. E. C. Tufts in the village of Madoc again removes one more of the connecting links between the present and the past.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 81 years ago she came when a mere child with her parents to the county of Hastings and on into the Township of Hungerford when that Township was almost an unbroken forest and lived to see the Township transformed into one of the very best farming Districts in the County.

Living practically all her lifetime on what is now known as the old Kelly Homestead on the 13th. Con. of Hungerford , now owned by Mr. Griffin Meraw.

Stricken with an attack of Apoplexy on Saturday evening, July 8th, she passed peacefully to the great beyond at an early hour on Sunday morning.

Funeral services were held at the house on Tuesday morning, Rev. Hall and Higgs afficiating. A very impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Hall from the 19th verse of the 6th Chapter of Hebrews. His theme was "hope."

The remains were laid to rest in the family plot, Victory Cemetery, at the village of Tweed.

CROPS IN HASTINGS COUNTY

..Last week it was our good fortune to motor some hundreds of miles through this County.

Never have we seen the country looking more beautiful. In other years at this season the pastures and cropped, meadows were generally bare and brown, but everywhere we saw pastures fairly fresh and green and where the hay crop was still unharvested there were evidences of heavy crops and the grain crops were the best we have ever seen. We did not see one poor field of grain throughout our trip.

Not only is there an abundant straw crop, but the frequent showers and comparatively cool weather have contributed to produce large heads filled with good plumb grains.

If grain prices are good together with abundant yield farmers will reap a rich reward for their years labor.

MOIRA LAKE NEWS

(Intended for last week)

Mr. McKinnon, of Renfrew, who is renewing acquaintances around town was a visitor at Unome on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Tanner and Mr. E. J. Tanner spent Sunday at Le Chateau Moderne.

Miss Margaret Wright, of Toronto is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. (Dr.) Young at the Young Dock.

Mr. Wm. Aymer of Toronto, was was a week end guest at Dukum Inn.

Dr. Haffner and Mr. H. Fowlie were callers at Sagonaska on Thursday evening.

Dr. G. S. Young who has been camping for the past two weeks at Young Dock returned to Toronto on Sunday.

Mr. Buckley and son , of Niagara Falls, spent a couple of hours at Sagonaska Camp on their way to West McCoon Lake, where they will spend a couple of weeks fishing in those famous waters.

..Mr. Robert Somerville, of Toronto stopped at Cottage Cove over Sunday.

MARRIED

Connor-Carmichael-At Renfrew, July 22nd, Marguerite Delta daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Carmichael, to Russell M. Connor, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Connor, of Madoc.

SPURR-SPURR

On Thursday, 13th of July, Miss Gertrude Spurr. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore Spurr, of Glendale West Virginia became the bride of Archdeacon Benjamin Moore Spurr The ceremony was performed by Bishop W. L. Gravatt., D. D.

RECEIVES REWARD FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE

Mr. M. Mackinnon, who has spent the best years of his life, 34 altogether, in the mail service of the Government has received word from Ottawa that he has been placed on the superannuated list, to date from February 1st last. The only reason for Mr. MacKinnon's retirement is failing health. He will now be able to spend the remainder of his life in well merited comfort, enjoying the reward of a faithful and efficient civic servire,

..Mr. MacKinnon began his career as a railway postal clerk on July 13, 1886 and for 28 years made the run on the K. and P. from Renfrew to Sharbot Lake. In that time it is estimated that he travelled over one million miles and any one famiar with the road bed of that branch need not be told that this meant considerable shaking to one who made the trip every day for nearly a generation. During his long service on the K. and P. Mr. Mackinnon never was in a serious accident, and only twice did any part of the train on which he was riding leave the rails. No mail packet that passed through his hands was ever lost. At the yearly examintion he was marked 100 per cent. efficient time after time.

..In 1915 the growth of the mail business rendered necessary the opening of a branch of the railway mail service at North Bay and Mr. MacKinnon was selected by the department for the position of chief clerk, a post which he filled until failing health compelled him to give up in August of last year. With Mrs. McKinnon he returned to Renfrew and has resided here ever since. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant Postmastership and but for the fact that the question of his superannuation was pending would most likely have been appointed if the civil service comsission had adhered to the merit system in making a selection.

During his first term of residence in Renfrew Mr. McKinnon took an active interest in public affairs. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Education serving one term as Chairman. He was also Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trade and of the Canadian Club. —Renfrew Mercury

TORONTO MARKETS

Wheat, fall	$1.25 to $1.28
Wheat, spring	.90 to $1.30
Oats	.40 to .45
Ontario Corn	.53 to .60
American Corn no. 2 yellow	.82
American Corn no. 3 yellow	.81
Barley	.60 to 65
Buckwheat	$1.00
Rye	.95
Flour, Manitoba per bbl.	$7.80
Flour, Ontario per bbl.	$6.80
Bran per ton	$28 to $30
Shorts per ton	$30 to $32.
Rolled Oats 90lb bag	$3 to 3.30
Butter, Dairy	.15 to .25
Butter, Creamery	.32 to .38
Fowl under 4 lbs. per lb.	.15
Fowl over 4 lbs per lb.	.18
Fowl over 5 lbs, per lb.	.20
Eggs new laids	.36
Strictly fresh	.27 to .29

Rice Lake residents have been considerably disturbed during the past few weeks by persistent reports that a serpent of unusual proportions and disgusting appearance is frequenting the waters of the lake. Several fishing parties have been broken up rather hurriedly when the alleged deep sea monster came in the proximity, and the lake has been practically deserted in the vicinity of Keene. No accurate description of the reptile is available for those who have seen it have not remained long enough on the spot to become impressed with its exact appearance, other than its hideousness, and certainly the alleged sea serpent has not posed for its photograph.—Peterborough Examiner.

Looks as if a still was in active operation in the vicinity of Rice Lake when the natives are beginning to see Sea Serpents

British House removes embargo on Canadian cattle.

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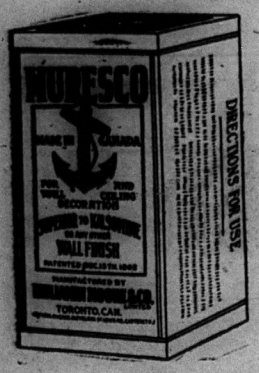

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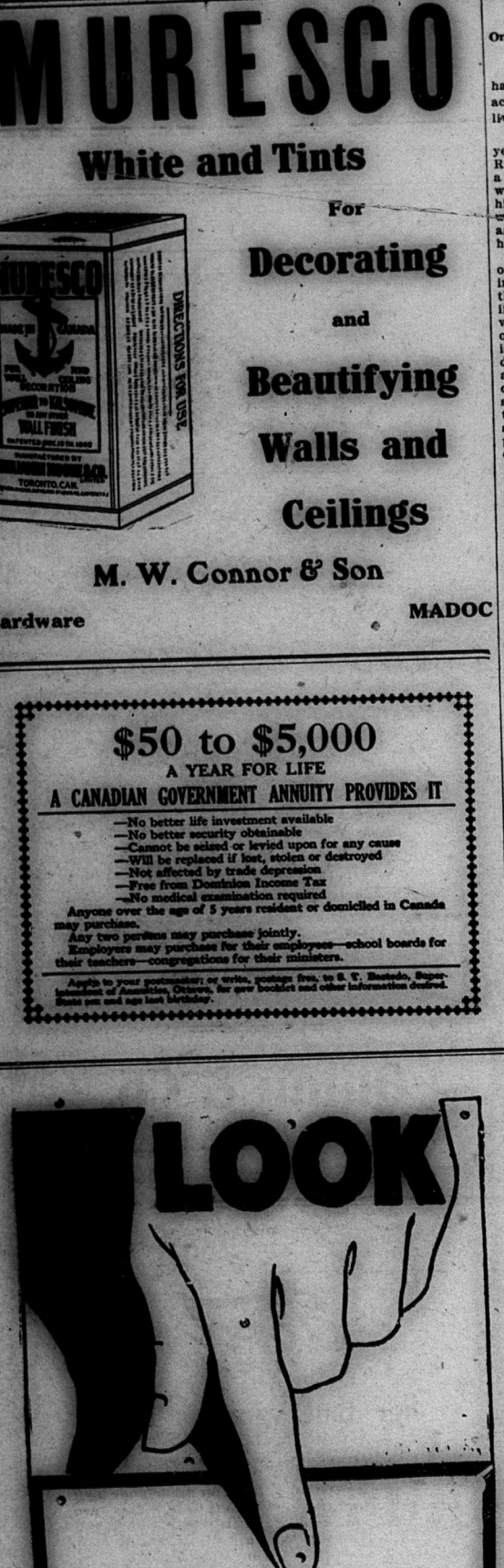

FINE STATIONERY

BOXED		IN PADS	
Society	50c	Dimity Striped	40
Gages Athenian (3 shades)	50c	Queen Anne	40
Holland Linen	50c	Dutch Fabric	35
Vinon Fabrique	50c	Old Windsor	30
-iana	40c	Kildare	25
Society	40c	Buckingham Lin.	25
Delmar Lin. Fab.	35	Onion Skin	25
Cambria	35	Snow Drop	20
Pemberton	35	Crescent	15
Royalton Linen	35	Correspondence Cards	30c and up
Memories	30	Statement Paos	15
Salina	30	Receipt Books	10

Photograph Albums, Ink, Mucilage Paste, Typewriter Paper

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons

Blank Books, Stamp Pads

Paper Napkins, Crepe Paper, Etc.

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UNUSUAL REPEATERS.

One Man Was Hanged Twice For the Same Crime.

Did you ever hear of a vicar who had been twice presented to, twice accepted, and twice done duty in a living at the same parish?

Such a happening is almost unique, yet it happened some years ago to Rev. Canon John Eddowes, who held a vicarage in Bradford, England. He was thoroughly beloved throughout his parish, so much so that, when he was offered preferment again and again, he refused it simply because his people begged him not to go.

At length the then Bishop of Ripon once more offered the canon a most important post, making it very clear that he would be particularly pleased if Mr. Eddowes would accept it. The vicar did so, and in due course another vicar was appointed to the parish. A few years later the new vicar died, and all Bradford roused itself and determined to get the beloved canon back again. Thousands of folk signed petitions, begging the bishop to re-appoint Mr. Eddowes. It was said on good authority that every person of full age in the parish signed the petition!

Neither bishop nor canon could possibly stand out against such an amazing show of love and popularity. So the vicar was once more offered the living, accepted it, and was again inducted.

This is stated to be the only instance of its kind in England since the case of Lancelot Andrews, over 200 years previously! So it has remained since, and is likely to remain for a long time yet, absolutely unique.

How many men can boast that they have twice married the same woman, and that, too, without being divorced from her, or merely adding the church ceremony to one already carried out at the registry office? Such is the claim of a man who came up for advice at Willesden court recently.

This man explained that he was married in 1916, whilst an instructor in the army. Later he was reduced to the ranks, deserted, and joined another unit under a different name. In order that his wife might get the usual allowance (which had been lost by his former conduct), he remarried her under his new name, went to France, was wounded, and awarded a pension, which he was now receiving under his latest name.

The clerk said that was practically committing bigamy with one's own wife.

Equally unique, surely is the strange case where a man was twice executed in public. This seems impossible; but the affair, which concerned a man named Richard Banks, actually took place years ago in the old King's Bench Prison in England.

Richard Banks was publicly hanged, cut down, and then conveyed to St. George's, Southwark, for burial, under the full belief that he was quite dead. But after the "corpse" had lain three hours, awaiting interment, it was noticed that it was reviving again! And after a day or so the man became so much better as to seem almost as well as ever; whereupon he was taken back to the place of execution, and the ghastly performance was repeated, this time with perfect success.

A member of a noted family in the peerage got a license from the Faculty Office to marry a certain lady at St. Margaret's, Westminster. On the same day he went to another registry office in London and got a license to marry quite a different woman, so as to be ready at once to make her his wife if the first woman refused.

He then went to the Faculty Office for still another license — to marry a third woman! The clerk pointed out that only a day or two before he had obtained a similar license for a different bride.

"Just so," was the calm reply. "Indeed, I have already two distinct licenses in my pocket to wed two separate ladies, and want a third, if possible. For I am resolved to show whichever woman is first asked that, if she does not at once accept, another is waiting."

Oysters and Pearls.

For centuries the Chinese have acted upon the knowledge that a pearl is a disease of the oyster, but so far they have been able to produce nothing but mother-of-pearl. An English scientist is experimenting now on one of the Poumotu Islands, the most famous pearl fisheries of the world. In "The Cruise of the Dream Ship" Mr. Ralph Stock describes what has been accomplished so far in these experiments. He takes an oyster from the lagoon, opens it carefully, and places a pilule of beeswax against the main muscle. The mantle of the oyster then covers it with mother-of-pearl and in the course of a few months there forms a blister, or a fair imitation of a half-pearl. But the real pearl comes from the flesh of the oyster, and in order to produce a genuine pearl the scientist breeds oysters on the lagoon, dissects them under the microscope for signs of the parasite that undoubtedly causes the pearl, and injects into their flesh all manner of foreign matter.

Denmark's Products.

In Denmark widespread interest is shown in the development of electricity, and it is remarkable the extensive way the country has been electrified considering the scarcity of water-power and the fact that the power stations have to be driven mainly by coal and oil engines. Plants have been installed for the use of peat as a fuel, and some of the farmers have made an arrangement under which they receive electricity for their farms in return for the delivery of peat to the power station. Quite large quantities of electrical machinery, articles, and supplies are therefore sold for use in the towns as well as on the farms. Denmark manufactures for home use and also exports electric motors and dynamos to Norway, Sweden, and other countries.

GEN. FENG.

Chinese Leader Who Belongs to the Christian Religion.

Gen. Feng, right hand man of Gen. Wu, master of China, since the defeat of Gen. Chang in April, is a Christian and very thorough-going. He prohibits opium, gambling, liquor, immorality and profanity; he encourages athletics, industry, praying and singing. His career is something of a romance, for he is still a young man and his rise has been phenomenal.

Feng Yu Hsiang enlisted as a private in the Imperial Army at the age of 16, and was at once sent to Peking where the Boxer troubles were on. His earliest encounter with Christianity was with a missionary who preached on the street about turning the other cheek and giving the cloak, but who refused to give up his table when Feng grabbed it. This disgusted the young soldier. Then he was in the courtyard of a mission house when Mary Morrill, a Christian teacher, offered her life to the Boxer mob if they would spare her fellow missionaries. He also saw three missionary families burned to death. This impressed him.

Shortly after he won his commission and had two dangerous illnesses in hospital. On both occasions the Christian doctor refused payment, merely saying, "remember that there is a God in heaven Who loves you." Later he heard Dr. John R. Mott speak and decided to study the Bible. His change of faith followed. In the revolution of 1912 he was promoted from major to brigadier-general in the federal or northern army and demonstrated his Christianity by giving five dollars to every soldier of an army which he captured, sending them home. This action made him famous.

Since 1912, he has been military governor of 8,000,000 people of Hunan province and in his army has enforced a Christian standard of living rigorously, although using methods of persuasion alone in making Christians of people. His army camps are models of cleanliness, discipline and happiness, according to the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries, Rev. J. Goforth and Mrs. Goforth, who conducted a mission for his officers three years ago.

Gen. Feng is over six feet tall, and every inch a general," writes Mrs. Goforth, "yet without a trace of the bombast so often seen in the higher-class Chinese. He has the welfare of his soldiers, both body and soul, at heart. The officers, including himself, dress in the plainest gray cotton. There is an industrial school for the soldiers' wives; also for the men who are nearing the age limit of the army and will soon need a trade."

Mrs. Goforth describes a meeting at which Gen. Feng broke down and wept in the presence of his officers, while trying to pray for the welfare of his beloved country. It was a most affecting and unusual scene among a stolid race, but when he rose to go every man leaped to his feet. Discipline had not slackened at all. In fact, his division has long been famed for its pipe clay and ceremonial, also for efficiency in the handling of modern arms.

In 1918, when there was trouble with Japan a-brewing, Feng was the man spoken of to be sent to save Shantung. On the other hand, he steadfastly refuses to take aggressive measures against the Southern President, Sun Yat Sen, hating civil war too much for that. In the fighting this year his command is credited in the cables with having played a decisive part.

Feng is now forty years of age, of strikingly handsome appearance and magnetic personality, with a reputation second to none in and out of the army. A keen student and well-educated although denied the privileges of school in his youth by the poverty of his father, an officer in the old army, he knows history and military science well.

Gen. Wu Fei Fu, who was commander-in-chief in the campaign which repulsed Gen. Chang Tso Lin of Manchuria in April, has long been Gen. Feng's greatest friend. He commanded the division of which Feng's brigade was a part in the 1912 fighting. He is not a Christian, but admitted recently, "I want a praying army, like Cromwell's." Wu and Feng are great patriots, according to the missionaries, and under them China might be re-united without bloodshed.

King Albert as Sentry.

Kingship at its highest finds expression in a story told Mrs. Ralph C. Norton, of London, England, by a Belgian soldier. This soldier had received a gospel at the front. He read of God, but because he could not see Him he could not believe in His reality and presence, although he longed so to believe. One night at the Yser, he was on sentry duty. Alone, in the presence of danger, his thoughts turned again to God with longing. As he thought he was aware of someone behind him. When he could look, he did turn his head, and he saw his king. Yes, it was King Albert—standing sentry duty with him, sharing in the very experience of his soldiers. For two hours behind him, motionless, stood his monarch, and in that interval, as he thought and prayed, came faith, faith in God, through Christ. The presence of his king, silent, yet so near, the marvel of the whole experience, had brought to him faith in the presence and personality of God.

Mrs. Norton, the narrator, was presented to Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and received the Order of St. Elizabeth from her majesty. She told the queen this story and there were tears in the eyes of Albert's consort as she finished. "I shall tell it to the king," said the royal listener.

New Fashion for Women Smokers.

Women smokers have set a new fashion. Cigarettes colored rose, green, blue, red, or maize are now being used, according to the color of the smoker's dress.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

American Politician Who Was Famed as a Wit.

As legendary as Steve Brodie or Vox Populi, the famed Chauncey M. Depew lives on. As easy to answer the historic question, Who struck Billy Patterson? as to define Chauncey M. Depew, A Depew story is as famed as a Lincoln story, and yet Mr. Depew lives in the flesh and is about to celebrate another birthday.

Born on April 23, 1834, Chauncey Depew attained eighty-eight years on April 23, 1922.

"A man might be a bore to his audience and himself all his life-time and yet never reach the presidential chair," said Mr. Depew the other day in explaining why he had never taken up residence in the White House.

Earnest, ruddy, bright-eyed, he faced an interviewer recently and tried to explain why he looked so much like a man of 68 instead of 88.

"God has been good to me," he said, smiling and serious.

Himself a public speaker for 65 years and a United States senator for twelve years, Mr. Depew issued a warning against humor in public speeches. Humor almost killed Garfield's chances for the presidency and certainly it eliminated himself from the roll of presidential possibilities.

"There is danger in the joke and the story for the public man who wishes to rise in the estimation of the people as a statesman," he said.

Perhaps that was a subtly witty remark, for few men have been more honored by their fellow-countrymen or for so long a period.

In 1858, when 24 years of age, he was elected a delegate to the Republican state convention. Three years later he was in the States Assembly of New York. During the Civil War he was Secretary of State for New York. Many times he was delegate to national conventions. Once he was candidate for the presidential nomination.

"But you did not eliminate humor from your public career," said the interviewer.

"But I am not a public man," protested Mr. Depew solemnly and almost seriously. "My compensations as a public speaker have been far greater than the attainment of any office."

That is to say, he preferred a good opinion by an audience to elections by the voters. Small wonder that for the thirty-first successive time he has been given a birthday dinner by the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. On these occasions he always makes a speech and all without notes.

"Humor must be spontaneous," he said. Even his book of memoirs, published this year and going back eighty years, was written without reference to any scrapbook or diary.

Eighty-eight years young, may Chauncey M. Depew yet delight many new audiences with his polished eloquence and shining wit before his name becomes no more than a brand name with which to improve the flavor of a flat joke.

Incubators Are Ancient.

Although hot-air and hot-water incubators were not known in Europe until 1777, the Chinese and Egyptians practiced artificial incubation more than two thousand years ago.

The Egyptians incubated eggs in a very primitive fashion—but obtained excellent results. They built enormous ovens of semi-dried bricks, often covering an area of 6,000 square feet. These same egg-ovens are still in use to-day, the craft having been handed down through the centuries from father to son.

Through the centre of the egg-oven runs a passage which opens up on each side to huge circular vaults, in which the actual hatching is done. Fires are kept alight in each vault, and all surplus heat and smoke escapes from a large hole in the roof.

It is not surprising to find that Egyptian fowls are non-sitting. The broody instinct has been bred out of them through the extensive use of egg-ovens.

During incubation, the porous eggshell admits oxygen and allows the escape of other gases. Every day the shell grows more brittle, so that when the time comes for the live chick to break forth, it has no difficulty in doing so.

The chicken has fortified itself for this task by eating up the yolk-sac of the egg. This accounts for the fact that a newly-hatched chick requires no food for at least twenty-four hours after birth.

Burglar-Proof Cars.

"In the constant struggle which goes on in this world between the forces of good and the forces of evil, it is encouraging to find the former steadily getting the upper hand," writes Donovan McClue in the May St. Nicholas.

"The ingenuity displayed by daring outlaws in holding up mail cars and looting freight trains, has been checkmated by an ingenuity which makes their criminal exploits literally impossible. The new mail car recently invented by A. H. Smith, president of the N. Y. Central, and now in constant use over that line, though it was first installed and demonstrated only last May, are bandit-proof!

"These 'container cars' are built on an entirely new design. They consist practically of a series of enormous steel boxes set in a specially constructed framework which includes a large steel bulkhead, or fence, into which the containers are dropped and locked by grooves."

Flies.

Urging the need for immediate action against flies, an expert said if we assumed that a quart of flies weighed a quarter of a pound, we obtained as the result of one season's breeding of one pair of flies about sixty-three tons of flies.

Sixteen ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

UNFINISHED BOOKS.

Many British Writers Have Left Incomplete Manuscripts.

"There is nothing unusual about unfinished books," says Mr. J. C. Squire in "Life and Letters." "Our literature is strewn with them, from Chaucer's translation of the Romance of the Rose to Henry James' two delicious fragments.

"Many of the greatest works in literature were never finished. We have only half of the 'Faery Queen' that Spencer planned. Virgil, which is not surprising since he thought he had done a good day's work if he had written twelve words—did not complete the 'Æneid.' Byron's 'Don Juan' leaves off at a situation as teasing to the reader as it was certainly awkward for the characters; and his 'Childe Harold' was never completed by him, though there exists a French continuation by the versatile Lamartine.

"Keats' 'Hyperion,' his greatest poem, is no more than the torso of a Titan, and we lost something very great in the missing part of Shelley's 'Triumph of Life.' Wordsworth's 'Excursion' is incomplete; of Macaulay's 'History' we have but the introduction and the first full length section, and we may never get such a history of Anne's reign as the most vivid of social historians would have written. Dostoieffsky's 'Brother Karamazoff,' long as it is, was not finished; that few people know this is probably accounted for by the fact that few people have got through it. Jane Austen left two unfinished novels; and the list might be extended. But it is not very often that any one has the courage to complete the work of a good writer.

"Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander,' perhaps the loveliest poem in couplets in the language, was continued by Chapman, with results that did not justify the enterprise. Peter Motteux tried and failed to keep up that unparalleled level of the creative translation that Sir Thomas Urquhart had reached in the early book of the Rabelais. A play of Meredith's was licked into final shape by (I hope my memory is not faulty) Sir James Barrie, and 'Q' who was unfortunate in having one of Stevenson's dull books to deal with, finished 'St. Ives.' Nobody, I think, has dared attempt an end to 'Wier of Hermiston,' an enterprise only less formidable than would be that of rounding off a novel by Miss Austen. I am not sorry that these works are left as they were. But I do wish that somebody, anybody, Mrs. Dickens, Miss Dickens, Master Dickens, or Wilkie Collins, had finished 'Edwin Drood,' for then we should be spared this eternal controversy.

"It breaks out yearly like prairie fires; you may not notice it when it starts, but at more or less regular intervals you are suddenly aware that the air is full of smoke and flames. There seems to be tens of thousands of people all over the country who worry over the Drood problem as chess enthusiasts do over mates of five moves. And the extraordinary thing is that they have a way of talking about the mystery of Drood and his latter end as though they were talking about something that really happened."

Magna Charta on View.

After 700 years Magna Charta is still the most popular British manuscript to-day. Every year, it is officially stated, about 14,000 persons come to the British Museum to see it. Green blinds which are kept over the parchments to exclude the full light rays and thus prevent deterioration are drawn aside every day to show the great charter to the admiring pilgrims. With the original writing is the great seal which was attached to it, and a copy of the articles complete as sent into the counties. Only two of these copies exist elsewhere—one in the cathedral archives of Lincoln, and the other at Salisbury. One of the documents at the British Museum has been badly damaged by fire. "Most folk are disappointed at not seeing King John's signature," says an official, "but they are always pleased when they read the script that it was 'given by our hand in the meadow which is called Runnemede, between Windlesor and Staines on the 15th day of June in the 17th year of our reign.' (1215.)" Americans invariably ask to see the Charter, but other foreigners take more interest in the Papal Bull, which is next to it.

Zangwill's Visitor.

In his new book of memoirs, M. G. H. Burgin tells a good tale about Zangwill. It seems that the well-known novelist is not in the least sensitive with regard to his appearance. When he was staying in New York he received a letter saying that it was the writer's one wish in life to meet the great author. The man wrote so often that at last Zangwill consented to see him. At the very chiming of the appointed hour the man entered an enthusiastic German Jew who talked and talked, "till" most took root." Zangwill had many other appointments, and at last gently insinuated as much. Still the visitor did not depart. Even Zangwill's patience gave way. "I'm afraid I am very busy. What can I do for you?" "Ah-h-h! You had done for me. I have seen you," was the unexpected reply.

Marine Monsters.

In September last, Mr. Mitchell-Hedges left England to try to ascertain what giant fish exist in the little-known waters of the Caribbean and Pacific. Mr. C. H. Fraser, of Jamaica, West Indies, who has witnessed some of the operations, says that in one instance a link in the evolution chain has come to light which will be another revelation to scientists. On another occasion it took ten natives to drag a leviathan ashore. The extraordinary similarity to reptile, mammal, and bird life exhibited by many of the fish brought ashore collectively forges still further links in the chain of evolution which will be plainly discernible when the remarkable photographs taken by Mr. Mitchell-Hedges are published upon his return.

HOG CHOLERA INCREASES.

ications Point to Fresh Epidemic of This Disease.

A study of statistics reveals that cholera sweeps the country in es of intensity, rising to a na- al epidemic for one or two years, reasing for several years, and n increasing again. The first ser- s wave reached its climax about 97, the second in 1897. A third break came during 1913 and 14, says a writer in the Country ntleman, sweeping off more than 00,000 hogs each year, and con- uing into 1915 with a 5,000,000 s loss.

After a period of decreasing chol- a losses from 1916 to 1918, in 1919 losses seemed to increase a little. e next year the losses went a little gher. The past year will probably ow a sharper upward turn in the ease; and if hog cholera history peats itself, the next big outbreak y be scheduled for 1922 or 1923. Hog cholera is a disease of mys- ry. One of the most virulent of imal plagues, it descends without arning upon a barnyard. First a ck hog or two is noticed, in a few ys half the herd may be sick, and en swiftly almost the whole herd ay be dead. Despite forty years or ore of research, scientists have not t succeeded in revealing the organ- m that causes hog cholera.

If the farmer wants to keep chol- a out of his herd, he has three ethods to employ: He can quaran- ne his farm so that the disease may ot be brought there. He can keep ne premises so clean that his hogs re healthy and cholera has little hance to develop. Most important f all, he can vaccinate to immunize -using the double or simultaneous reatment.

Cholera is spread by many agen- es. A sick hog gives off the germs f the disease in the feces, the urine r through eye and nose discharges. o catch the disease, another hog ust take the germs into its system, sually in the form of food or water. ny agency which can carry the irus must be deemed dangerous.

More than 57 per cent. of hog holera outbreaks are caused by visit- ng, exchanging work, exposure on djoining farms, and harboring the nfection from year to year. To pur- hasing hogs and shipping them in nfected cars and to birds and con- aminated streams can be attributed nother 23 per cent. Cholera is likely arried by flies, horse-flies being the nore dangerous. Stray hogs are ften the means.

Every precaution, therefore, in the vent of an outbreak of the disease, hould be taken to isolate healthy ogs from all sources of contact. Any new stock should be quarantined for two weeks. Dead animals should e burned or covered with quick- ime and buried under four feet of earth. All manure should be re- moved at once, mixed with lime and piled away from the hogs. Old equipment should be burned and buildings disinfected by spraying with one part of cresol to 30 parts of water.

Another important item is to keep the hogs free from lice and worms. Spraying them with crude oil, or an emulsion of a bar of laundry soap in a gallon of hot water plus a gallon of coal oil, the whole diluted to make five gallons, or with a 2 per cent. solution of coal-tar disinfectant, will keep off insects.

Borer Eats Clover Roots.

Here are three life stages of one of the worst clover pests, the root borer. The root borer will attack

peas as well as clover. The larvae and the beetles of the borer literally riddle the roots of the clover plant. The borer may be the trouble with that sickly, "spotty" clover patch of yours. Do a little investigating.

Mold In Silo Preventable.

The use of plenty of water at silo filling time is one of the surest ways of avoiding difficulty from molds if the corn has been frosted or has become overripe. If one has the facilities for running a steady stream of water into the blower and at the same time is careful to see that the tramping is thoroughly done the loss from molds can be made almost negligible. As a matter of fact, it is possible to entirely prevent the growth of molds if the corn is cut at the proper time and thoroughly distributed and tramped in an air-tight silo. What air remains after this is done is used up in the fermentation processes which begin as soon as the corn is ensiled — the oxygen being converted into carbonic acid gas and silage acids.

Tree Seeds for British Forests.

Toward the end of 1921, about 3,000 pounds of tree seed were shipped from the Dominion Forestry Branch extracting plant at New Westminster, B.C., to the Forestry Commission of Great Britain. This shipment was about equally divided between Douglas fir and Sitka spruce. The seed will be used in the great replanting scheme now under way in the British Isles. Other shipments bringing the total for the season up to over three and a half tons will follow in a few weeks.

Potato Disease Explained.

Much of the so-called potato blight which is to be found is due to what is really tip-burn, or it may be due to a small insect known as the leaf-hopper. The tip-burn is caused by the dry weather and extreme heat, as the sun and wind draw the water from the plant faster than the roots can supply it from the ground. The leaf-hopper is a small, greenish-like insect, which will be found jumping from one plant to another as the plants are moved.

BREEDING MALE BIRDS.

Good Cockerels Are Very Important In Hen House.

Progressive poultrymen are looking forward to the mating of their flocks. In purchasing cockerels one should insist that an exact pedigree be given on delivery of the bird, says O. W. Harvey of the University of Missouri. It is believed that the male bird is more important than the female in transmitting the character of high egg production. Not all male birds transmit the character. Ordinarily, a hen which lays 30 eggs or more during the winter season of November, December, January and February, will lay approximately 200 eggs a year. Of course, some environmental factor, such as a late spring, which we have been having this year, may affect the summer laying cycle, and thus reduce below 200, even though the winter cycle has been 30 eggs or more. The fact remains, nevertheless that with our present knowledge of breeding poultry for egg production cockerels from hens that have exhibited this 30-egg production during the winter laying cycle are the ones to buy to head the breeding flock.

It is but a small proportion of the flock that lays 200 eggs or more during the year. The day of the 200-egg flock has not yet been attained. Poultrymen must not be misled by adver-

High Producing White Leghorns.

tisements that have been appearing in the poultry papers by large fanciers offering birds for sale which have exceptional fancy points and at the same time are claimed to be from a 200-egg strain. A flock average of 150 to 160 eggs a year is excellent production. Of course there are exceptional individuals in every flock. Approximately ten per cent. of the White Leghorn pullets on the University of Missouri poultry farm show a trapnest record of more than 200 eggs a year. It is this small proportion of the flock that is used in pedigree breeding. Cockerels from this selected number are the ones that are believed to transmit the character of high egg production. If the farmer buys a cockerel without securing a trapnest record of its mother's pullet-year production he has no means whatever of knowing whether the bird can transmit the ability for a 30-egg production during the winter season, in other words, 200-egg daughters, or whether he will transmit an ability for producing no eggs at all during the winter season when eggs are highest in price. A trapnest record which shows that the mother of the cockerel has laid 30 eggs from November to March inclusive should always be insisted upon when purchasing new male birds for breeding. To buy on any other basis is a very uncertain procedure, and the chances are less than half for increasing, even in a small degree, the general flock average.

Clearing Farm Land.

The fair-weather days of the autumn afford the farmer an opportunity to undertake the clearing of land for which he has no time in the busy summer months, and which can not be done while the land is wet in the spring. On thousands of farms there are cut-over tracts which should be converted into revenue producers as soon as possible. If the owner decides that the land in question is better suited to crop production than to forest growth, a careful study of the most economical method of removing stumps and small growth should be made. Most cut-over land passes through three stages before reaching its greatest agricultural value. The waste and small growth is disposed of first, then it is allowed to remain in stumps for a few seasons, until the smaller stumps are dead and decayed, during which time it is used for pasture or may be cultivated. Finally, all the stumps are removed.

Generally it is best to cut brush as close as possible to the ground and avoid leaving sharp points that might injure stock. However, if the wood is of no value and the ground is not to be cultivated before the stumps are removed, it may be best to cut the trees rather high above the ground. If the stumps are left three feet high there will be less sprouting than if cut low down, and such stumps are more easily pulled.

The most successful method of keeping down sprout growth is by heavy pasturing by goats, sheep, or cattle, in the order named. Any sprouts not killed by pasturing should be cut or knocked off with the head of an axe.

Duroc Jersey Swine.

Nearly one-fourth of the pure-bred swine in the United States on January 1, 1920, were Duroc Jersey, the total number of that breed reported by the Bureau of the Census being 819,117 head. Poland Chinas were second with a total of 726,503, and Chester Whites third, with 191,207.

Swamp Land.

The township of Keppel, Grey county, plan to reclaim 1,800 acres of swampland in the southern part of the township. This land is said to be among the most valuable in the district.

SOME SMILES

CHEERING

Having advertised for a chauffeur, the multimillionaire sought to test the honesty of the applicant.

"Suppose," he said, "you were to find a pocketbook in the tonneau containing $100,000—what would you do?"

"Nothing at all," replied the truthful applicant. "I'd live on my income during the rest of my life."—Boston Transcript.

Fleeting Fascinations.

"Your speeches haven't their old-time spellbinding qualities."

"I've been trying to get away from that spellbinding stuff," confided Senator Sorghum. "Any good vaudeville monologist can hold an audience spellbound, but after the show is over he couldn't command enough votes to elect him poundmaster."

Kept 'Em Guessing.

"Old Jake was buried yesterday."

"What did he die of?"

"Nobody knows; not even the doctor."

"That's just like the old rascal. Nobody knew what he lived on and nobody knows what he died from."

A Long Peroration.

Orator—Allow me, before I close, to repeat the words of the immortal Webster.

Farmer Green (in a stage whisper)—My land, Maria, let's git out o' here! He's goin' ter start in on the dictionary.—Boston Transcript.

As Good as Any.

"Here's a girl," said the correspondence man, "who wants to know how to acquire a swan-like neck."

"Tell her not to make a goose of herself," put in the sporting editor.—Boston Transcript.

'S FUNNY

She: How are you making out learning to run your car?

He: I have trouble learning to "reverse."

She: And you do it so beautifully when you're waltzing.

A PARADE SPECIALIST

"Aunty, what is the name of your boy?"

"Napoleon, sah."

"Ah! He was named after the great military leader."

"No, sah. He was named after Major Napoleon Suggs de gen'leman I used to cook for. I never heard of de major leadin' nothin' but the Knights of Pythias, but he wuz powerful good at dat."

No More Kidney Beans.

Mr. Four-year-old overheard his grandmother lamenting the death of a friend.

"What was the matter with her?" one of the family asked.

"Kidney trouble," was the answer.

Mr. Four-year-old pondered a moment, then said:

"No more kidney beans for me."

The Age of Worry.

There is a time in the life of every girl when—but this illustrates it.

"How old is Gladys now?" Mrs. Davis asked of Gladys' grandmother

Grandmother smiled understandingly.

"Gladys is just at the age where her mother is afraid she will get married and Gladys is afraid she will not."

AT THE CITY HALL

City Councilman (excitedly): We can't get enough members together to secure a vote.

City Councilwoman (coldly): Several of the members have engagements with their dressmakers, so it can't be helped.

Variation.

That orator is gay—
His praise the whole world sings—
Who finds a different way
To say the same old things.

Invading a Castle.

"Don't you realize that every man's home is his castle?" asked the indignant citizen.

"Have it your way," replied the facetious prohibition agent. "Lower the drawbridge, my lord, raise the portcullis and call your seneschal to show us through the castle."

She Was Safe.

Little Gladys had been unusually bad during the asking of the blessing.

"Gladys, I shall spank you," her mother said severely.

"You can't," triumphantly shouted Gladys, "I'm sitting down."

A Transmitter.

"Do your constituents expect you to do their thinking for them?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "My mail reveals more and more a tendency on their part to do my thinking for me."

Problem.

Here is a knotty problem
Which we for long have nursed:
How can we make our money last
Unless we make it first

What Was Wrong With Moses?

"Miss Jane, did Moses have the same complaint my papa's got?"

"Gracious me, Percy! Whatever do you mean, my dear?"

"Well, it says here that the Lord gave Moses two tablets."

Often Happens.

The Dowager—What has become of Mr. Gadabout? He used to be quite a society lion.

The Old Tea Hound—He doesn't go out any more. He married a society lion tamer.

The "Goat."

"Have you ever been arrested for running your automobile too fast?"

"No; what do you suppose I'm paying a chauffeur for?"—Boston Transcript.

His Retort.

Mrs. Exe—What a change one little woman can make in a man's life.

Mr. Wye—Yes, and, by George, what a heap of change she requires while she's doing it!

An Actress.

"Aw, she ordered those flowers sent to herself."

"But the love missive on top?"

"Merely the bill." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

At the Radical Meeting.

Orator—Do you get me, boys, do you get me?

Voice from Rear—No! But wait until youse leave d' platform.—Wayside Tales.

Good Business.

"We are building a railroad through these mountains."

"Itch country, they say."

"You bet. We pay the cost of every tunnel with the coal taken out."

Sufficient.

"Can you refer me to any one for whom you have worked before?"

"Well, mum, I cooked for you a couple of days last winter."

Add Pathetic Figures.

"I'm sorry for the poor chump."

"Why, I understood you to say he was the life of the party."

"He was, but he didn't know it."

French Premiers.

To be Premier of France is to hold the most responsible office in the Government but to be almost certain of holding it for only a short term. France recently got its sixty-seventh Premier in fifty-one years; so the average term of office has been only nine months. M. Clemenceau's two terms made him Premier longer than any other man — four years and eleven months altogether.

A Strong Baby.

A new-born baby, accidentally dropped into a tub of water, has been restored to life after forty minutes immersion and has grown to strong womanhood.

COMPLETELY FREE OF CONSTIPATION

Tried for Years to Find Relief

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" GAVE IT

Chronic Constipation or insufficient action of the bowels, is one of the great causes of disease. Some authorities even claim that Constipation cannot be permanently corrected. This is a great mistake, because here is the proof that constipation can be cured and the bowels made to act regularly and naturally.

YARMOUTH, N.S.

"For years, I was troubled with Constipation, and had to take laxatives and purgatives all the time. If I neglected to take these, the bowels would refuse to do their work.

About two years ago, *a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives"*, which I did. The first box helped me so much that I obtained further supplies of the remedy and continued the treatment. After using about eight boxes, my bowels were able to perform their particular function without aid.

The relief in my case has been lasting, as up to date, I have never had any further trouble. I can recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to all suffering as I did and I am sure they will derive equal benefit".

A. W. FRANKLIN.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c., or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

The Canadian annual report of flaxseed production for the 1920-21 season, given January 26, makes the flaxseed crop 4,110,800 bushels, as against 7,997,000 bushels in 1919-20; this is a reduction of nearly half for the year, and gives little promise of Canadian seed for United States crushing mills; this may mean an increase in United States imports from Argentine with a consequent additional firmness in prices as a result of competition with the United Kingdom and the Continent.—Grain Trade News.

New Zealand Exports.

During the year ended October 31 last, New Zealand exported to Great Britain, including Imperial stock and consignments transferred from America, 789,893 quarters of beef, 5,393,000 carcasses of mutton, and 5,130,000 carcasses of lamb.

Seed In Poor Bags.

Seed is too frequently shipped by farmers and country shippers in damaged bags, the larger holes being stopped up by corn cobs, sticks, wads of paper, etc., or the cloth around the hole gathered up and tied.

Special Reductions

TO CLEAR

IN

All Lines of STATIONERY, Etc.

AT THE

Review Stationery Store

Footwear for Hot July

Canvas: White, Brown or Two-tone.
Prices from $1.55 to $3.40.
These you will find cool and light.

HOSIERY
A complete line White Silk at $1.00 per pair.
Also many other shades at right prices.

Headquarters for Travelling Goods
We have solid leather cases and bags at moderate prices as well as the cheaper lines.
In trunks a size for each need.
Get our prices before you buy.

Hoard & Irwin
Phone 61 THE BUSY CORNER

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Watch Repairing
at Greatly Reduced Prices

Having had 30 years of practical knowledge at the bench, I am prepared to satisfy you as to good workmanship. I have a number of

Model C Valet Autostrop Razors
On hand at $1.00 Complete
COME AND SEE THEM

THOS. TUCKER, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER

Harness Bargains

Six sets of Single Driving Harness, second-hand, and two sets of Work Harness to be sold at a bargain price for cash.

Try a can of FLY-AWAY for spraying your cattle and horses for flies, etc. Agent for Renfrew Separators, Scales and Engines. Get our prices and terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. J. KILPATRICK
Phone 113—P, O. Box 65.

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To be sure you are going to get all the service there is in your battery, let us inspect it regularly.

But you can't get more out of a battery than the manufacturer puts in. That is the reason that we recommend a long-life Exide for your car.

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BATTERIES

USE PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

National Scratch Feed — Royal Purple Chick Feed
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Try our Tea at 60c. A Pure Ceylon. Black or Green.

D. A. MOORCROFT
Phone 106 Madoc

Butter Wrappers Printed or Plainat the Review.

Crookston

Picking raspberries is the order of the day in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Downey are visiting the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Richard Downey.

The Orangemen of our vicinity celebrated the 12th in Marmara.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Reid spent Sunday with Mrs. E. Geary and Mr. M. Lancaster

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCreary of Latta visited Mrs. Wm. Tummon on Sunday.

Mrs. M. A. Tummon of Ivanhoe spent a couple of days last week with T. Stout.

There was a volunteer fire bridage out on Saturday afternoon fighting fire in Mr. Clayton Tummon woods.

Mr. Will Chambers and family have moved to Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downey and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hector Wood.

Mrs. S. Greenlee spent a few days inMarmara last week visiting relatives.

Miss Flossie Greenlee and Mr. H. Picketts attended the Orange Walk in Marmara.

Mr. andMrs. R. Dafoe, Mr. and Mrs Thos. Dafoe, attended the Orange Walk, in Bancroft.

Mr. B. Sine of Stirling was in this bourg, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs D. Sargent, of Steenburg spent Sunday with their daughter Mrs. Thos., Dafoe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dafoe and Mr. and Mrs. Thos.Dafoe motored to Marmara on Sunday to camp meeting.

Mr. and Mrs Manly Tufts of Belle Bellevill, spent a few days last week, with herparents Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe.

Mrs. P. Dafoe is visiting her son Mr. J. Dafoe of Gunter.

Miss Rose Parks is visititing her parent in Gunter.

Miss Marjorie Harmy of Stirling High School is home for the holidays.

Miss Berta Pigden of Madoc is spending a few days with her cousins the Misses, Myrtle and LouraAshe.

Quite a number from here attended the U. F. O. picnic in Mr. Caskey's woods onWednesday.

Miss M. Sampson of Napanee who spent the past month at Mr. W. Wickens left on Tuesday for Rochester.

Mrs. Wm. Ashe is visiting relatives in Madoc.

Master Willie Moore returned home after spending his holidays with his grandfather, Mr. J. Ashe.

A goodly number took in the Social at St. Andrews Wednesday night A good time was reported.

Berry picking is the order of the day as they are not very plentiful.

Scotch Settlement

Mr. Bob Muran of Chicago and his cousin of Toronto called on Mr. G. D. Gordan on June the 5th, they also took a trip to the old talc mine.

Huckleberrying is the order of the day, Mr. Alex Gordon and C. Gifford took in the 12th picking huckleberries and came home well pleased

The Orange sermon in Foxe's Church on Sunday, July 9th, was a grand one and the church was crowded.

Who wears a smile on both sides of his face? Why Mr. Finley Shaw —a wee girl has come to brighten the home of Mr. Joe Shaw's

Mr. and Mrs. A. Knap were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holmes a few ays.

Miss Sadey and Jessie Fox of Oshawa are visiting friends and relatives around Eldorado for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hannali of Harstmere and three children were the week end guests of there Uncle and Aunt Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gordon

Mr. Jim Hannali and Mr. Bert Barker of Hartsmere and Miss Harrison teacher were in Ivanhoe one day last week.

Quite a number from here took in the day in Marmara on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hunter and family were in our burg one day last week.

Misses Hilda and Jerlean Pine are home from teaching for their h lidays.

"I talked while the Ice Cream melted"

"At a public station in Peterborough I put in a Long Distance call for Toronto - and ordered a big ice cream soda. Before the drink was ready, Toronto was on the line, so the ice cream had to wait.

That's real service I'll say."

—Subscriber's Letter

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

BISHOPS' BRAINY BOYS.

Sons of the Sees Who Have Won Fame.

One often hears of sons of the manse and the vicarage who have made good in life, but it is seldom realized how many sons of archbishops and bishops of the Church of England are prominent in the public eye. For instance, Hugh Walpole, the famous novelist, is the son of the Bishop of Edinburgh.

E. F. Benson, who flashed into fame with his remarkable book, "Dodo," is the son of Dr. Benson, a former Archbishop of Canterbury.

His elder brother, Arthur Christopher Benson, is Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and a notable essayist. He collaborated with Lord Esher in issuing the Correspondence of Queen Victoria, and wrote the memories of another brother, Monsignor Benson, who was also a celebrated writer and fine preacher.

A short time ago the name of Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., was on everybody's lips. Sir Basil, who has led an adventurous life, is the son of the late Archbishop of York. Among other things, he has acted as Prime Minister of Tonga, and has been Governor of Dartmoor and Wormwood Scrubs prisons. What he does not know about criminals, spies, and the South Sea Islands is not worth knowing. He has written many books, the first of which was "The Diversions of a Prime Minister."

Bishop Temple, the present Bishop of Manchester, is the son of that great Archbishop of Canterbury and famous schoolmaster who filled such an important place in Victorian annals. Also, the greatly-respected Bishop Ryle, Dean of Westminster Abbey, is the son of a former Bishop of Liverpool, while Dr. Christopher Chavasse, M.D., who was a double V.C., was a son of the present Bishop of Liverpool.

ASTHMA and RAZ-MAH HAY FEVER

The Standard Remedy for HAY-FEVER and Asthma. Sold by all good Druggists. For Free Trial write Templetons, Toronto

Sold by Rierdon's Drug Store

MONTGOMERY'S CATALOGUES NOW READY

Farms ranging in acreage from 2 acres to 400 acres. Also **Several Summer Cottages, Garages and Stores** or any kind of business.

Write now for Catalogues. Address
NORMAN MONTGOMERY
Auctioneer BRIGHTON
Box 180 Phone 101

—T. Nickle begs to inform the public that he has opened up an office in Madoc and has secured the agencies for Life Insurance, Real Estate and Securities. He is also prepared to supply at much reduced prices Buggies, Cutters, Harness and musical In struments. He has a piano which in quality and price has no equal, He also offers for sale some fine young horses, 25-tf

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Sunday School—10 a. m.
Morning Service—11 a. m.
Evening Service—7 p. m.
Holy Commuunion first Sunday of the month.

T. H. H. Hall, Rector.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

15 Men's Sailor Hats in Panama and Straw, all sizes. Reg. prices $2.50 to $4.00. On sale **$1.50**

3 doz. Tweed Caps in light weight Tweed, sizes 6¾ to 7¼, odd lines. Regular prices $1.50 to $2.25. To clear **75c**

18 Men's Blue and White Stripe Duck Smocks, all sizes. Reg. price $2.25, on sale **$1.50**

24 pairs Men's Heavy Work Boots in tan and black, plain toe. Reg. price $3.50. Special this week **$2.90**

GEORGE WEST

NOTICE

All customers are allowed 1 outside light free not over 50 Watts. A person using a lamp of larger size will be charged up with the extra wattage,

By order of Eleitrir Light Co.,

FOR SALE

A boathouse at Moira Lake, suitable for a couple of boys for camping purposes. Will be sold for the price of the lumber in it.

Apply at once to the Review.

FOR SALE

At once one bicycle narly new,
Apply at,
REVIEW OFFICE,

FOR SALE

Yorkshire Sow, due to fallow middle of September. Apply to Joseph English, Madoc. 30-1-p

FOR SALE

One Doherty piano, in good condition, bargain.

Apply to
K. T. Nicol,
Bannockburn.

FOR SALE

A. McRae, portable saw mill in first class shape. Two inserted teeth saws, one 48 in. (Burns' saw) and one 54 inch Symonds' Saw with connecting shafts, pulleys complete. Single edger with inserted teeth saw. Can be used as a Lath Mill also a 17 H P Traction Engine, Sawyer Massey in good shape, suitable for Threshing, Sawing and so forth. Will sell separately or together. Above can be bought for half their value. Apply at Review Office

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

Price seliver̲ed—$5 per double cord, Stove wood lentghs. Leave order at Review Office. 8-28

FARM FOR SALE

150 acres good clay loam, Murray Township, near Frankford. Will split up into two farms of about 100 acres and 50 acres each if necessary. Further particulars A. F. Hilton, Trenton. 29 tf

FARM FOR SALE

250 acres in the Township of Marmora, County of Hastings, about 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and wood. Some good pine timbered. Watered by two wells. Nearly new barn 50X32 stone wall, cement floor, steel roof, hen house, drive shed milk and ice house, pig pen, garage, new 10-roomed house with kitchen attached. Farm along main County road, 1½ miles from the village of Marmora, where there are public and high schools, churches cheese factory, rural mail and telephone. This farm will be sold for a reasonable price. For quick sale apply to Jesse Williams, Marmora. 2914

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE

In the village of Bancroft on Hastings Street, Store and Dwelling—dining room, sitting room, kitchen and store downstairs; upstairs there are six rooms and good hall,—electric lights throughout. Good well in kitchen, never fails, hen house, store house, ice house, good cellar wood house, good garden. This is a good business stand. Reason for Selling want to retire. For further particulars apply to Criva's Grocery and Restaurant, Phone 16, P. O. Box 16, Bancroft, Ontario.

FARM WANTED

Is yours for sale? Am looking for one in Madoc District, price from three to five thousand and higher if necessary.

Write Box 175,
Belleville, Ont.

LOST

Large black Sow, gone July 10th. Strayed from lot 15, 5th concession. Finder please notify F. Stewart Eldorado, phone 64 r 14. 30-1-p

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Married woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of Pearl Rosetta Bush, late of the Village Madoc Married woman deceaser, who died on or about the Eighteenth day of June 1922, at Heuvelton in the State of New York, are requested to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for W. D. Elliott the Executor of the said Estate, full particulars in writing of their claim duly verified by affidavit on or before the 25th day of August, 1922, after which last mentioned date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as have been properly filed.

Dated at Madoc, Ontario, this 17th day of July, 1922.

W. D. Elliott, Executor. William Cross, Solicitor for Executor.

TAX SALE NOTICE

The list of Lands for sale for taxes in the County of Hastings has been advertised in the Ontario Gazette on the 22nd and 29th days of July and the 5th and 12th days of August 1922 and in default of the payment of taxes and costs the lands will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, October 24th, 1922

at the Court House in the City of Belleville. Copies of the lists of lands can be had on application to my office Shire Hall Belleville after August 21st.

B. Mallory,
County Treasurer,
Belleville July 18th 1922. 29-4t

FARM FOR SALE

(Property of late Sidmer Badgely)

200 acres, more or less, consisting of west half of lot 10, con. 4, and east half of lot 10, con. 3, township of Hungerford, the latter being 100 acres of pasture land, and the former 100 being nearly all under cultivation. On this is a frame house, frame barn, drive house and outbuildings well watered and fenced, a good block of hardwood on north end. On the pasture land is a certain amount of timber and swamp wood. Schoolhouse just across the road. This farm will be sold intact or in two parts to suit purchaser.

For further information apply to
Murney Grills,
Administrator,
Chapman, Ont.

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Popcorn Queen

By R. RAY BAKER

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As the little roadster rounded the curve near the tiny house the wheels ceased to spin so rapidly.

"This would be a good time," remarked Ted Marshall, "to call on the popcorn queen. What do you say, Madge?"

Madge Holbrook turned a glance on him in which the presence of irritation might have been noted had there been more light.

"Popcorn queen," she said, with a tinge of asperity in the tone. "Do you mean old Mrs. Quentin? What a name to apply to her! Ted, you must have popcorn on the brain. You're eating it or talking about it all the time. Some day you'll have a ruined stomach because of it. Don't you know that popcorn will destroy your appetite, consuming it by the barrel the way you do?"

Ted had brought the roadster to a stop in front of the tiny house, which perched on a green terrace, peeking over a group of rose bushes and between the tendrils of a flourishing vine.

"Popcorn is an appetizer for me," he replied. "I just can't seem to get enough of it. Yes, Mrs. Quentin is the popcorn queen. You see she used to be a neighbor to us over in Valley City and I call on her now and then to renew acquaintanceship—and to consume a big bowl of popcorn which she always prepares. She and her husband, who works at the sawmill, are perfect fiends for popcorn—as bad as or worse than I. I promised I'd bring you for a call some time, so let's stop now."

Madge shrugged her shoulders and adjusted her cape.

"All right, I'm willing, because it's rather chilly and this will be an opportunity to get warm. But don't expect me to eat any corn. You know I detest it. It's bad enough to sit around and watch a lot of others fill up on it—and hear them, too—without being obliged to take a hand in the performance. Remember, we can't stay long."

Mr. and Mrs. Quentin were quaint, kindly old souls, both with beaming ruddy faces, and they extended a hearty welcome to the wayfarers. The man of the house smoked a corncob pipe while his wife busied herself in the kitchen, and the two young people sat about the fireplace blaze, which was glowing red, and discussed weather, motion picture stars and congress with the genial old gentleman. In the kitchen could be heard a staccato refrain like the voice of a machine gun, and presently Mrs. Quentin bustled into the parlor with four heaping bowls of fluffy white kernels which she proceeded to distribute.

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Quentin," said Madge, "but I never eat it. It looks tempting, but I really don't care for it."

"Heaven sakes, girl!" deplored the hostess, "but you certainly do miss a lot in life."

When the roadster had resumed its rolling on the road Madge remarked:

"Nice people, but that popcorn eating session nearly drove me wild."

"Yum, yum," said Ted, smacking his lips, "I can taste it yet. Madge, you must learn to like popcorn. By the way, have you decided yet when we are to get married?"

"Don't you think," she said finally, "that it would be nicer for you to learn to unlike popcorn, seeing that I have no use for it? And, as for marrying you, I haven't thought seriously about it. In fact, marriage doesn't worry me at all. You're a nice enough friend, Ted, except when you're eating popcorn, but really you'd never do for a husband. Let's talk about the weather."

But Ted was insistent. Perhaps the harvest moon, rising over the eastern hills, had something to do with it.

"But you can give me a little hope, can't you Madge? You know, I'm going away to the city—to get rich, I hope, and I want something to look forward to."

The moonlight was not sufficiently bright to reveal the whimsical little smile that played about Madge's red lips.

"This much I'll promise, Ted," she said. "When I consent to eat popcorn I'll consent to marry you."

In the two years that Ted spent in the city he did not amass wealth, but he managed to obtain a nice little nestegg. The city was a long way from the village of Gregory and his business prevented any visits home until the termination of those two years. He carried on a regular correspondence with Madge, and occasionally asked her whether she had learned to like popcorn, to which he always received a negative answer.

When Ted came home for his first vacation he made the trip in a new roadster. It was early in the fall, and he and Madge enjoyed a number of rides along the roads which were familiar to them. The weather was warm with bright sunshine, and the hours were made more attractive by the multi-colored autumn leaves that hung from every tree.

But one afternoon they started on a spin with conditions less favorable. Lowering clouds hid the sun and there was a cool, damp breeze. They passed the tiny house on the curve, and Ted observed:

"The palace of the popcorn queen looks deserted. See, the blinds are down. Have they moved away?"

"Didn't I tell you in my letters?" inquired Madge. "Mrs. Quentin died several months ago, and Mr. Quentin lasted only a few weeks. It was grief that took him, I believe. They were nice old people, too."

They drove on in silence for a little while. Suddenly they noticed that the clouds had become blacker and denser, and thunder began to rumble. Lightning flashed in the dark sky and premature night came on.

"Let's go back," suggested Madge. "A storm is coming."

She was right, for hardly had they progressed a mile on the return trip before the deluge descended. It was a veritable cloudburst, with thick sheets of rain that obliterated the road and everything else. Water pelted the occupants of the car for all of the top and side curtains. As they swept round a curve the motor suddenly balked.

"We'll have to find shelter," said Ted. "The spark plugs are wet or something, and the top is beginning to leak. See, there is the deserted palace of the popcorn queen. Make a break for it while I push the car out of the road."

Madge scampered for the tiny house, and Ted moved the roadster to a place of safety. They were both drenched when he joined her at the door. A skeleton key proved useful and they entered the little house. It was empty and dreary, with furniture gone and floors bare, but it was shelter. Ted found some paper and fuel in the woodshed and kindled a blaze in the fireplace. While they dried themselves they watched from the window and saw the roadster making a brave stand against the furious elements.

While the darkness became more intense the storm became more terrific. Ted dispelled the gloom by means of candles found in a cupboard. Hours passed and there was no let up in the rain.

"Gosh, I'm hungry!" exclaimed Ted, and he began rummaging about the house. With a triumphant grin he returned to the parlor, carrying a paper sack in one hand and a popcorn popper in the other.

"Here's some real food," he announced. "There's nothing else in the way of nourishment in the house. We'll see if it works."

Madge looked glum as Ted shook the popper over the fire. Presently the popping began and the popper filled with white kernels. Ted smiled gratefully.

"Smells good, I can tell you. No salt or butter, but I guess we can get along. Oh, I forgot, Madge; you don't eat the stuff. Well, that's no reason for me to starve, is it?"

He began a ravenous inroad on the corn, while Madge turned away and kept silence. Ted munched on while the rain played a merry tune on the roof. Madge could endure it no longer.

"Ted!" she cried desperately, "give me some of that corn. I'm so starved I could eat my gloves!"

He extended the popper, then drew it back, hesitating.

"Madge, do you remember a promise you once made—about eating popcorn and marrying me?"

"Of course I remember," she smiled. "Pass the corn and I'll make good."

NO BASIS FOR ABSURD STORY

Incident From Which Arose Expression "Tap the Admiral" Has Been Completely Disproved.

"Tap the admiral" is a nautical phrase, meaning to tap and steal the liquor from a cask by means of a gimlet and straw. The expression is said to have originated in the story that the body of Admiral Nelson was conveyed to England after the battle of Trafalgar (1805), it was placed in a cask, which was filled with brandy and closed. On arriving at Spithead, the cask was found to be empty, and the body of the admiral "high and dry"—the sailors having drained the liquor. This ridiculous and repulsive tale, however, has no foundation in fact.

"It was not until the day after the battle that the surgeon of the Victory could find leisure to give a portion of his attention to the remains of the hero. There was no lead on board to make a coffin of; a large cask called a leaguer had to serve as a shell; the hair was cut off the head of the body, which was stripped of all clothes except the shirt; the corpse was then put into the cask, which was filled with brandy and closed. During the heavy weather that followed, Nelson's remains were placed under the charge of a sentinel on the middle deck. The cask stood on end, having a closed aperture at its top, and another below, that the spirits might be withdrawn and renewed without disturbing the body."—"Life of Nelson," by W. Clark Russell.

Solicitude.

The fisherman had just fallen overboard, and was caught in the tide.

"F'revven's sake, throw me a life preserver!" he shouted.

"Whassamatter? You c'n swim!" retorted a lazy comrade.

"Yuh better throw me a life preserver, darn yuh!" he came back. "I c'n swim a'right, but yuh better not take no chances. I got th' bottle in m' pocket!"

Didn't You Believe It?

"Are there many mosquitoes here?" asked the man who was thinking of buying a bungalow by the seashore.

"None whatever," asserted the agent. "Those screens you see on some of the houses are there to keep out the flying-fish."—Life.

DOGS IN TURKEY.

Canines of Constantinople Viewed by Traveler.

"I think, after a ten years' stay in Constantinople," says Mrs. Mary A. Poynter in her book, "When Turkey Was Turkey," "that all the dog stories of this place are true ones.

"The only thing that I have against the dogs is that their amiability towards man seems to be offset at times by their antagonism to and disagreements with one another. Otherwise they are to us one of the most interesting features of this Oriental city. They rarely go mad, they have been the city scavengers for hundreds of years, they are grateful for the least of favors. The city is divided off into hundreds of dog beats, as it were; each dog knows his own quarter and keeps to it; if one overstep his boundary there is a furious barking, a general 'set-to,' and war to the bite! There are usually about twenty-five dogs to each quarter—say within a radius of two hundred yards. All the dogs born in each quarter are adopted by that special community at birth. They are defended at first, but as soon as they can stand on their wobbly little feet they are supposed to look out more or less for themselves.

"In the purely Moslem quarters the dogs are more numerous, fatter, and on better terms in general with man and each other. Where there are no fountains in the immediate locality great tins of water are put outside hospital doors, and other refreshments are bestowed upon the dogs at fairly frequent intervals. We live in Pera, the European quarter, and while all in our street have charitable inclinations towards the dogs one green-turbaned imam in particular comes out of his house across the way and feeds the dogs at least twice a day. It rather comforts us in summer, when we and our neighbors are away, to think that there is one who is always there, and who religiously ministers unto the dogs as well as unto his own faithful.

"I was credibly informed once that while dogs in ordinary keep each to his own quarter, there is a captain dog among them who goes from quarter to quarter at will. He is usually superior in size and dignity to the ordinary street dog, and is treated with the respect due to a commander. While these dogs, once aristocratic Byzantine canines, are now all classed as 'plain Constantinople street dogs,' they are still very varied as to size, color, and intelligence. When the shepherd, back among the hills, wants a faithful companion for himself, and an assistant of first ability to guard his fold, he comes to town and goes to a quarter where the dogs grow tall and wide and long, of a tawny gray as to color, with black noses, and great width between the eyes.

"On the streets these fine specimens are almost lost sight of in the crowd of lesser dog lights. That is to say, together, they are not so notable as noisy; separated they may become nobles of their kind."

The Carnauba Tree.

Probably no other tree in the world, unless it is the bamboo, is useful in so many different ways as the carnauba, a species of palm that grows in Brazil.

"Not only is the tree very pretty," says Mr. Harry A. Franck in "Working North from Patagonia," "but it is useful from root to crown. Fibres and wax from the leaves were used to make the first phonograph records and some of the first electric light filaments. The wax indeed is one of the important exports of Brazil. To get it the natives thrash the leaves until the wax falls from them in the shape of a white powder. The powder is later worked up into many forms, from seals to shoe polish. The natives make their candles of it.

"The fibres of the leaves they weave into hats, mats and baskets. They also make brooms of them, and they use the leaves to roof their houses and to make palm-leaf fans. Useful fibres also come from the inside of the trunk, the iron-hard wood of which they use to make many things, from musical instruments to water pipes. From the roots they make a purgative and a kind of farinha that is of inestimable value to them in times of famine.

"The pulp of the fruit has an agreeable flavor; and from the seed, which is of agreeable taste when roasted, comes a saccharine substance that can either be used as food or turned into wine or vinegar. Finally they use the seed as birros; that is, the knobs to which the lace makers tie the ends of their threads. The clickety-click of the birros can be heard all over northern Brazil."

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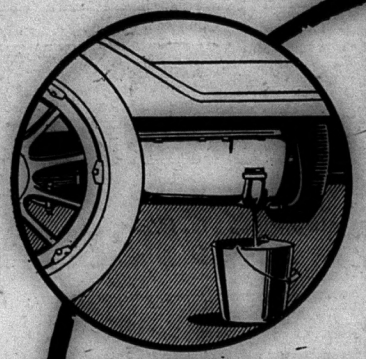

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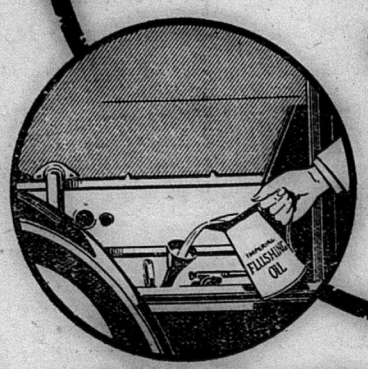

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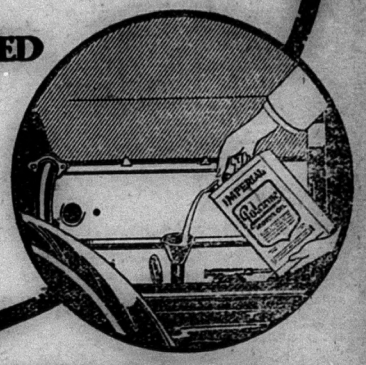

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MOLIERE.

Tercentenary of French Dramatist Being Celebrated.

"The Italians had completed the celebration of the sixth century since the death of Dante, when all France began to celebrate the third century since the birth of Moliere," says Mr. Frederic Harrison in the Fortnightly Review.

"What Dante is to the Italian world, what Shakespeare is to the English-speaking world, that Moliere is to the French world of thought. Strictly speaking the anniversary of the birth, unless it be that of a divine being, has no special importance compared with that of the anniversary of death. But as France will not wait until 1973 to honor the memory of her national poet, we must accept her decision, and so in the New Year offered our tribute with hers to Jean Baptiste Poquelin, dit Moliere, who was born in the Rue St. Honore in Paris, in January, 1622.

"There is a strange similarity in the personal careers of Moliere and Shakespeare, widely apart as were their genius and their art. Both were essentially actors and dramatists, theatre-owners, and stage-managers. All their dramatic works were written for the stage, not for the library. Both were intensely hard and rapid writers, often throwing off in haste rough and even patched pieces which they never cared to revise or to own. Both were beloved by their friends and their comrades, both were most generous, manly and honorable.

"His masterpieces may be grouped as 'Les Precieuses,' 'L'Ecole des Femmes,' 'Les Femmes Savantes,' 'Tartuffe,' 'Le Misanthrope,' and I rank them in that order: beginning with the gay, and then passionate, invective against the affectation of female society, passing to a grave and exquisitely-studied lecture on woman's education, thence to a burning satire of religious superstition and clerical hypocrisy, and, finally, to almost tragic indignation at the hard lot of the truthful and honest men in the midst of a frivolous and false society.. The delicious satire on the vicious poetry of a degenerate age is in itself a model of literary judgment. If "Tartuffe' be the play which on the stage is the most brilliant drama, 'Misanthrope' to the thoughtful reader is a lesson in ethics, a manual of moral uprightness.

"The productions of Moliere's pen is one of the mysteries of literature. In his short life, some fifteen years of incessant work, he produced more than thirty plays, of which at least seventeen were in the rigid formulas of Alexandrine rhyme. And this prodigious output, more than half of which was made under the fantastic and arbitrary rules of French verse, was concocted whilst the poor poet was torn asunder by the troubles of his theatre, its properties, its personnel and its liabilities."

EARLY READERS.

British Fiction Is Comparatively Modern "Invention."

"Has it ever occurred to novel readers to ask 'What did people read before there were novels?'" writes Mr. Wilfrid Whitten in "John o' London's Weekly."

"For the first true English novel was written only two hundred years ago, when, in 1722, it appeared under the title 'Moll Flanders' — its author Daniel Defoe. But how did the average man and woman get knowledge of human nature from literature? You will say that they got it abundantly at the theatre, in the great dramatic periods. Yes, but I mean from books, on evenings when the rain dripped and the chair invited. Well, they got it in some measure from a literature of which we have little or nothing to-day—the literature of the character-sketch. Before 'characters' were born in novels they were described brilliantly as 'types' in short essays. Steele and Addison and Swift, and, for that matter, Pope, dealt in this silhouette portraiture.

"But I am thinking rather of characterizations less definite than even theirs, which were, indeed, unconscious studies in novel-writing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were many writers of wit and penetration who addressed themselves to the delineation of human nature in a less intimate, but not always in a less effective, way. They took types:—'a divine,' 'a physician,' 'a pedant,' 'a gallant,' 'a melancholy man,' 'a usurer,' 'an arrant knave,' 'a servant-man,' 'an antiquary,' 'a town miss,' 'a scold,' 'a ruffler,' 'a gull,' and so on; and some of these writers were surprisingly witty and penetrating. What is more, their little books are readable to-day. For they addressed themselves to human nature, and human nature does not change.

"John Earle, Bishop of Salisbury, born in the year in which Shakespeare was writing 'Hamlet,' had an Oxford career, and, in 1628, twelve years after Shakespeare's death, he wrote his series of character-sketches under the rather formidable title, 'Microcosmography, or a World Discovered.' His little book was published anonymously by Edward Blount, who, with Isaac Haggard, gave to the world the first Folio of Shakespeare's Plays. At first Blount himself was thought to be its author. At once it became popular and in a year went into three editions. There have been half a dozen since; indeed, one made its appearance only about twenty years ago."

WHY DO WE LAUGH?

What Is It Constitutes the Comic Spirit?

"What do we mean when we say that a situation or an individual is funny?" asks Mr. Sidney Dark, in "John o' London's Weekly." "What is it exactly that makes us laugh when we read a Dickens novel or an essay by Mr. Chesterton, when we watch the antics of a clown, or see some unusual situation in the street? In his essay 'On the Idea of Comedy and of the Uses of the Comic Spirit,' Meredith says—

"'When they (men) wax out of proportion, overblown, affected, pretentious, bombastical, hypocritical, pedantic, fantastically delicate; whenever it sees them self-deceived or hoodwinked, given to run riot in idolatries, drifting into vanities, congregating in absurdities, planning shortsightedly, plotting dementedly; whenever they are at variance with their professions, and violate the unwritten but perceptible laws binding them in consideration one to another; whenever they offend sound reason, fair justice; are false in humility or mined with conceit, individually, or in the bulk—the Spirit overhead will look humanely malign and cast an oblique light on them, followed by volleys of silvery laughter. That is the Comic Spirit.'

"I am not quite certain that this Meredithian formula is quite sufficient. It is true that Mr. Pecksniff is an architect and a hypocrite, and that Mr. Pecksniff is a definitely comic character not because he is an architect but because he is a hypocrite. Uriah Heep is a hypocrite, and his hypocrisy makes him, too, a comic character. But Meredith would seem to suggest that without what may be called the milder vices no character can really be comic. And this is evidently not so. Betsy Trotwood is a comic character, and none of the Meredith adjectives can be applied to her. Mr. Pecksniff and Sam Weller are as comic as Mr. Micawber and Mrs. Gamp, though they do not come within the Meredith definition, while Mr. Micawber and Mrs. Gamp most certainly do.

"We laugh, even the best of us, at the small misfortunes of other people. It is immensely funny to see a fat man running up a hill to catch a train and then missing it. On the other hand, there is nothing funny in the same misfortune happening to an old woman. Here one arrives at rather a difficulty, because both situations are definitely incongruous. We laugh at ignorance, a fact which is exploited by the circus clown who pretends to imitate the feats of the acrobat, only to fail every time. Laughing at ignorance is often cruel and ill-mannered, but all men and women are funny at some time or the other in their lives (some of us are always funny). It is only the very virtuous who can avoid laughing at their fellows. It ought to be part of our education to be taught that we cannot help being funny, and to accept the laughter of others as a tribute to our humanity."

Disease Attacks Tomatoes.

Recent investigations of the potato wart disease, a European trouble, first found on this continent in 1918, disclosed the fact that this disease also attacks tomatoes. Out of 28 varieties of tomatoes planted in wart-infested gardens in eastern Pennsylvania in 1920, 26 were found to be susceptible to the disease.

Wart is a very serious disease of potatoes, causing practically a total loss in badly infested soil. It attacks the tubers, causing warty outgrowths, which may practically cover or consume the potatoes. Its present known occurrence is confined to gardens in a few mining villages in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, from which its spread is restricted by state quarantine laws. The disease attacks only the stems and roots of the tomato plant, causing small warts; it probably does not reduce the yield of fruit.

The importance of the discovery of the susceptibility of tomatoes to potato wart lies in the fact that affected tomato plants will serve to carry the disease over from year to year in the absence of potatoes, and to introduce it into new localities through the transplanting of tomato seedlings grown in infested soil. It is not yet known definitely whether all varieties of tomatoes are susceptible to the wart disease, but it is feared that such may be the case. Other plants belonging to the potato family are suspected of being susceptible to the wart, and some of these have been tested, but with inconclusive results. These tests will be repeated.

Poison for Mosquitoes.

A mixture of one part Paris green to one hundred parts of dust—road dust is good—thrown up in a cloud, to be carried by light wind and allowed to settle on pools where mosquitoes breed, is the newest and most successful method killing the larvae. The minute quantity of the poison is not injurious to stock that might drink of the water, and the only possible danger is that of inhaling the dust, which can be guarded against. The larvae of the mosquito eat anything that is held suspended by the surface tension of the water, and they are easily poisoned.

Prohibition and Crime.

Official statistics show that in the twenty-four larger cities of New York State the number of arrests for all causes in 1920 showed an increase of about 46,500 over 1919, about 96,500 over 1918, and about 80,000 over 1917.

Johannesburg.

Johannesburg, South Africa, is almost the crest on "the Rand," a fifty-mile ridge of gold-bearing conglomerate. The world's greatest stream of gold has flowed from this region since 1906, when production passed that of all North America.

African sponge divers make four trips a day to the ocean bottom.

How the British Navy Came to Adopt Its Colors

Romance of Olden Days

Until 1747 the sailors in the British navy had no uniform, but wore each man what he pleased. Then, however, the men were put into the familiar blue and white. The choice of colors was suggested by a lady.

In his interesting book, "Ships and Ways of Other Days," Mr. E. Keble Chatterton says that a certain admiral who had been sent to the Admiralty on an errand having nothing to do with clothes was ushered into an apartment where, surrounded by a varied assortment of fabrics and garments, sat the Duke of Bedford, then First Lord of the Admiralty. The duke, pointing to the finished costumes, asked to him to state which he thought most appropriate. The admiral had no opinion to offer on cut, but as to color he suggested either blue or red, or a combination of red and blue, since those were the national colors.

"No," said the duke, "the King has determined otherwise; for, having seen my duchess riding in the park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of his Majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the royal navy."

Since that time both the cut of the uniform and the trimmings have been altered several times both in the British and American navies; but the colors due to a duchess' tasteful riding habit have never changed.

Fifty years later Britain put her ships also into uniform. In the old days there were no "white squadrons" or any elusive "battleship gray" or any streaked and ringed and zig-zagged "dazzle" painting. Every ship was painted on the outside to suit her commander; the inward sides of vessels, the port lids and the gun carriages were always painted bright red. The gruesome reason for that was that in action the stains and splashes of blood might be less noticeable and horrifying.

But in 1805, just before the Battle of Trafalgar, Captain Duff of the Mars wrote to his wife: "I am sorry the rain has begun to-night, as it will spoil my fine work, having been employed for this week past to paint the ship a la Nelson, which most of the ships are doing."

"A la Nelson" meant doing away with much gilding and gay color and replacing the usual brownish-yellow or lemon color of the hull with severe and sombre black. Along each tier of ports ran a relieving streak of yellow, broken by black-painted port lids into a checkerboard effect. No gilding was retained except for the figure-head.

Needless to say that after Trafalgar "Nelson style" became even more popular and indeed virtually universal throughout the British navy.

The story of how the United States come to adopt the Stars and Stripes as her national colors is equally romantic.

Washington, accompanied by two gentlemen, called one day in 1776 at the little upholstery shop in Arch street, Philadelphia, where Mrs. Betsy Ross was carrying on business, and asked her if she could make a flag. She said that she had never made one, but that she could try. They thereupon produced a design rather roughly drawn.

She carefully examined the design, and, noticing that the stars were six-pointed, suggested that they be made with five points, showing them how a five-pointed star could be made with a single clip of the scissors.

Gen. Washington then and there changed the sketch, and soon after a colored design by a painter named William Barrett was sent to Mrs. Ross as a sample, whereupon she set to work and completed a flag which was approved. This was the flag that was finally adopted by Congress, and on June 14th, 1777, Congress entered on its journal an official endorsement of the Stars and Stripes in a resolution worded as follows: "Resolved—That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The resolution says nothing about the arrangement of the stars in the field. The ensign of the United States remained the same as fixed by the resolution of June 14, 1777, until 1795, when Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union, and on January 13, 1794, Congress passed the following act: "That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate red and white; that the Union be 15 stars, white in a blue field."

In 1818, at the suggestion of Samuel C. Reid, the original thirteen stripes were restored, and Congress voted to add a new star on the 4th of July succeeding the admission of each new state. This has continued in vogue up to the present time.

The Royal Arms.

Except on the royal arms no label is ever depicted gold or silver or white. The differences in the royal arms for members of the royal family are in the coronet and the label. While several may use the same coronet, no two ever use the same label, and it is in the "charges" upon the points of the label that the distinctive differences occur. Each of the three points of Princess Mary's label is charged with a cross of St. George.

Force of Tide Power.

The tides of the British Isles have been computed to be capable of supplying 2,250,000 continuous horsepower. The works at the mouth of the Severn will make available 437,000. The St. Malo development in France will give further experience in utilizing tide power.

Women!

Look for this Trade Mark when You Buy Kitchen Utensils

Would you buy a can of salmon if it had no label? Or a bag of flour? No, certainly not! Then be just as careful when you are buying kitchen utensils. Purchase only those articles of Enameled Ware carrying the SMP trademark. It is your safeguard and your guarantee of quality. Ask for

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Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is a two-coated enameled steel, pearl grey and white inside and out.

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Kildare Linen Finish

Review Stationery Store

Purple Dominos

By CARL REMINGTON

(©, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Noel Vard picked up the telephone receiver and inclined his handsome head to listen. A woman's voice came over the humming wire from a great distance—a thin, reedy voice spun out to a mere thread in its effort to reach him.

"Inez!" he cried in amazement, and the thin voice came laughingly opportuning. At last he shouted assent and hung up the receiver, her voice still humming in his ears from her home a thousand miles away. As he turned back to his desk he growled bitterly about old loves who would not remain buried in the past.

That night he met Paula Dare, his fiancee, at a dinner. She mentioned the bal masque at Watersedge. "Ann Caswell calls it a 'moon fete'—no one is to unmask—even at supper. I am so thrilled—never to know one's partner!"

"What are you wearing?" he asked.

"You could never guess," she challenged merrily.

"Flower girl?"

Her eyes dropped. "Would you like that, Noel?" she asked meekly.

"Fine," he agreed, but there was a gleam of relief in his eyes that alarmed her. Did he want to know so that he might avoid her? Ann Caswell had warned her that Noel was fickle—had whispered to her of an old love affair with Inez Murtha, but Paula had sturdily refused to listen. Still, that look in Noel's eyes made her restless.

"And you?" She raised luminous eyes to his. "What shall you wear?"

"Oh, I suppose I shall do the usual thing—become a bold pirate or dashing cavalier. What better?"

"A monk—who knows what confessions you might hear?" she laughed.

He smiled. "I believe I will. You may look for a gray friar, my dear."

Before she went to bed Paula reread a note she had received that morning from Ann Caswell. "My dear—I was in the costumer's yesterday and overheard them taking an order for a purple domino for Noel. Am I not clever to tell you, cherie? Also—Inez Murtha is coming on for the ball and a little bird told me that she was to wear a purple satin domino—"

Paula tossed the note into the fire and sitting on a hassock she wrapped her slim arms around her knees and watched the licking flames with thoughtful eyes. She was a tiny thing with hair like pale cornsilk and great gray eyes oddly fringed with black lashes; but she passionately loved Noel and she had his love and devotion. She was bound to hold him to her always—there was fighting blood in her veins.

* * * * * * *

There was dancing in the moonlight on the closely shaven grass and in the softly lighted pavilion, where myriads of richly attired dancers made a kaleidoscope of colors. There were quiet walks leading to the water's edge and rose-covered arbors where lovers walked. A stringed orchestra played intoxicatingly and among the dancers there were always the pair of purple dominos. A small Columbine, dancing blithely enough with an Arab sheik, followed with intent eyes.

"Two!" she told herself with fast-beating heart, as they danced past, so alike; the same height and build, slender, erect, in long garments of rich purple satin with pointed hoods concealing the hair. Behind those white satin masks lurked—what?

And the purple dominos danced on. "Inez," whispered one, "you have got me into a rather bad scrape—my fiancee—"

"Idiot—bother your fiancee," retorted Miss Murtha arrogantly. "You must spare me this one evening, Noel—you can be with her the rest of your days—while I—"

"You do not care—you never cared," he said sullenly. "You are only here now because you are not on speaking terms with Mrs. Caswell and you think it a great lark to come to her house incognito!"

"Woof! Hear the old bear growl," mocked Inez. "Guess Ann Caswell's my own cousin and I can come to her house—we fight like cats, but we always make up—I shall tell her before bedtime—"

Noel was not listening. His eyes were anxiously searching the place for a flower girl, but not one of the species did he see.

"I am tired," said Inez petulantly. "I shall sit in the rose arbor yonder and you must dance with some one else. What is Miss Dare wearing?"

Noel growled under his breath and moved away. Then she was all alone—and she did not like to be alone, after all.

Timid feet crunched the graveled path and she looked up. In the doorway was poised a small Columbine who suddenly flew across the arbor and sat down beside her. "Noel," she cried, putting out a small hand. "I recognized you, dear—I want to ask you now—when you cannot see my face—you have not forgotten me—you still love me—"

The purple-clad arms engulfed her for a moment in a tight embrace, then Inez, turned and fled.

The purple dominos met on the lower terrace.

"Cindrella is going," said one lightly. "I've had a charming time, Noel, and it was kind of you to indulge my freakish notion to come here. Good-by, and congratulations—she is the sweetest thing, and I feel really wicked that I have caused her a moment's heartache!"

"You have met?" he asked amazed.

"In the rose arbor. She thought it was—hurry, the way escape—" Her laughter floated back to him as she vanished toward the house.

In the rose arbor he found a small Columbine sitting very stiff and white with tragic eyes.

"You have returned," she said dully.

He looked across at her sorrowful face.

"I am sorry I hurt you, dear," he said humbly, "but I really did not recognize you—you said a flower girl, and you are a Columbine."

"And you said you would be a gray friar—and you are not," she flashed.

He watched her uncertainly. He knew that their future happiness was at stake—this was the great moment of their lives; rightly lived, all would go well. If he evaded the truth—

"I want to tell you all about it," he said evenly, as he came and sat down beside her, "so that everything may be clear between us always."

As she listened she crept near, nearer, until their faces touched. "I am glad because you did it—so you could tell it to me—this way," she whispered.

* * * * * * *

"What is that?" asked Ann Coldwell later in the evening.

"Just a Columbine and a mad purple domino dancing alone in the moonlight," somebody laughed. But it was more than that—it was perfect joy.

FRENCH FLORISTS IN LEAD

Horticulturists of That Country Acknowledged to Be the Finest in the World.

Some of the most wonderful floral specimens hail from France, where the gardeners are found at their best. That country holds first rank among the countries for the development of methods for the improvement of seedlings, for progress in artificial fertilization of seeds, and for the fixation of new species; before the war France exported 15,000,000 seedlings per year.

The chief reason for this is her realization that nature cannot be trusted to mate the best with the best, but that this must be taken in hand as much by the florist as by the animal breeder.

From each sort of seed the horticulturist chooses for reproduction purposes those free from every blemish. Now, it often requires much time to fix a variety and to recognize in a seedling the dominant characteristics which identify this variety. As soon as the plants have flowered it is necessary to isolate the specimens showing the marks of the desired type.

This is done by means of a light gauze net covering the flowers in question, and preventing insects and other agents from carrying out the processes of natural fertilization. Then the seeds are gathered, the subjects for the creation of the new generation are carefully selected, and, at length, after several years, a worth-while result will have been achieved.

Mexican Dialects.

From Sonora to Yucatan in Mexico more than fifty separate dialects are spoken. All the inhabitants of the west coast, however, with the exception of some hill tribes of Indians, can understand Spanish. Of these Indians the 8,000 Yaquis, with their crude Bacatete hill forts, their weird ceremonial masque dances and their warlike attitude, are easily most conspicuous. Many are enlisted with the federal army or employed as ranch hands and mine or railroad laborers. The Yaquis with the federal troops are termed "Manzos," or "tame" Yaquis; those in the hills, wild and hostile, are the "Bronchos." The latter are a vagrant lot, robbing ranches for food and animals, carrying rawhide drums and water gourds, wearing sandals of green cowskins—living by their wits. Pressed by hunger, they subsist as well on burros as beef.

Charms of St. Helena.

St. Helena, situated in the South Atlantic, west of Africa, and famous as the prison of Napoleon I, before the opening of the Suez canal, on November 17, 1869, was a very important possession of the British crown, as it was a station on the outward and homeward long sea route between England and India. But from 1879 to the time of the Boer war the population dwindled; its industries and its usefulness to the empire decreased. Since the beginning of this century, however, it has been regaining value. Its climate is admirable, its rainfall sufficient, its 200 springs of pure water lend themselves to irrigation and make the interior, away from the precipitous barren cliffs that face the sea, "an emerald set in gray lava."

Live Up to Standard.

No one has a monopoly of best mottoes. There's no reason why 10,000 men might not use the best that the nation affords. It will mean that at least 10,000 men are trying to live up to the best standard ever suggested to them. The whole world is before you and you will need the best to make things count. So the world says: "Buck up," "sail in," "make good." Let the side liners call you copycat if they want to. You won't even hear what they say for you will be passing them at a speed too fast to catch their grumbles. Forget all about the fact that others are trying to do what you are. You see to it that what you do is the best that can be done. Do as another great man has done—"Make every occasion a great occasion."

SAVING COAL.

Why the Use of This Fuel May Become Illegal.

The utilization of coal by-products had its inception 130 years ago, when a Scottish engineer named William Murdoch discovered that by distilling the fossil fuel he would obtain a gas that was an admirable illuminant.

From that epoch-making discovery sprang the utilization of what we call illuminating gas, which, taking the place of oil lamps, revolutionized lighting. The coke left over after the extraction of the gas was a valuable fuel, and municipal gas companies today derive a considerable fraction of their income from its sale. But within very recent years it has come to be known that coal contains other valuable by-products besides gas, and that these, if taken out by suitable chemical the prediction that before very long the use of coal in a "raw" state—i.e., before its by-products have been extracted—will be forbidden by law.

When that time arrives, instead of coal, we shall burn coke and gas. Already, indeed, we are doing that very thing to a large and rapidly increasing extent. We are using the gas for fuel, as well as for lighting, to the great convenience and comfort of housewives; and, as for the coke, the popular prejudice against it will disappear when furnaces and grates are properly constructed for its consumption. In the meantime "by-product coke ovens," designed and operated that the water thus stored in it can be used for running a turbine and generating electricity for the recovery of the valuable ingredients from coal, are multiplying in number. Some of them, as part of their business, supply whole towns with illuminating gas. The process employed consists primarily in the distillation of the coal at high temperature in the absence of air, the volatile elements being carried off as vapors through pipes, for subsequent chemical treatment.

A plant of this kind is built on a huge scale, employing a great battery of distilling-ovens, into which the coal is poured from above. A powerful machine is used to push out of the ovens the exhausted coke, which, still very hot, drops into "quenching cars," wherein it is cooled with water. It is then delivered to dumps, where there are facilities for feeding it to a belt conveyor that carries it to screens by which it is automatically sorted into sizes.

The hot vapors from the ovens pass through water-cooled tubes, in which the coal-tar, naphthalene and water are condensed. Subsequent processes are too complex for brief description. Suffice it to say that the coal-tar yields dyes, medicines and carbolic acid—the last an indispensible basis for explosives. Coal-tar is an excellent fuel, and is largely used in open-hearth furnaces of steel plants. Naphthalene is a source of important dyes, and is familiar to every housewife in the form of moth-balls.

Ammonia is separated from the vapors in the form of ammonium sulphate, which is a valuable fertilizer. From the sulphate commercial ammonia, which has so many varied uses, is obtained. Part of the gas produced by the plant is employed for heating the ovens.

One of the most important by-products derived from the coal is a light oil called "benzol," which yields drugs, dyes, and photographic chemicals. It is, as everybody knows, a valuable motor fuel, entering into the composition of most of the mixtures used for driving automobiles. From a ton of coal two and four-fifths gallons of benzol suitable for motor fuel can be extracted.

Electric Cooking.

Introducing a new departure, the Great Northern Railway Company, in England, has equipped the kitchen of one of its dining cars with electric cooking apparatus, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Power for the apparatus is furnished by two generators, which are belt-driven from the axles of the trucks, each having a rating of six kilowatts. In the kitchen, across one end, is the main cooking range and roasting oven, with a steaming oven above it, while over the latter, a grill and a hot water tank are located. A boiling range, having four hot plates, two ten-gallon boiling pans for vegetables, and a fish fryer, are also included in the installation, which has yielded such satisfactory results that the company is seriously considering similar equipment for other trains.

Sanguinary Deep Sea Fight.

That the monsters of the deep fight in groups as well as engage in personal encounters is testified to by Captain G. Evered Poole, a commissioner in the Gold Coast Colony, who writes the following to his brother concerning an experience during his voyage from England: "Between Sierra Leone and Sekondi we steamed through, for over an hour, a blood-red sea, and saw some hundreds of whales dead or dying on the surface of the water. Some were just able to move slowly along; few, if any, could move quickly. There must have been a sanguinary battle, supposed to have been put up by swordfish. It was a most appalling sight, and the extent of the expanse of bloodshed must have represented the death of many more whales than were visible."

Designs on Stone.

A newly patented method of cutting letters or other designs in stone consists in placing frangible models of the letters or what not on the stone, flowing an elastic composition around them, and, when the latter has had time to dry, attacking the stone with a sand-blast. The sand-blast destroys the models and bites away the stone where it is not protected by the composition.

Had Him Marked.

Mother: "Don't cry, dear. Which one of the naughty boys hit you?"

Tommy: "The one with the black eye."

DODGE BROTHERS COUPE

You will realize, the moment you see this coupe, how perfectly it fulfills a very real need.

It was designed and built by Dodge Brothers in response to that need—long-standing and often-expressed by people in all parts of the world.

With Dodge Brothers chassis as a starting point, it only remained to create a coupe body which would unite the usual coupe refinements with greater lightness, hardihood and economy.

The world now knows how this was accomplished. An entirely new precedent in closed car construction was established. The body is built of steel.

Moreover, the deep comfortable seat is upholstered in genuine leather. The doors are exceptionally wide. The rear compartment will hold a small steamer trunk and other luggage. The enamel, baked on the steel at high temperature is readily restored, after hard usage, to its original lustre.

In every detail the car reflects the purpose of the builders—to make it a practical car of universal appeal.

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July 28—Deloro at Frankford
Aug. 1—Belleville at Tweed
Aug., 9—Madoc at Deloro
Aug, 9—Tweed at Frankford
Aug. 19—Frankford at Madoc

DATES OF FALL FAIRS

Bancroft	Sept. 26 & 27
Belleville	Sept. 4 & 6
Campbellford	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Sept. 19 & 20
Coe Hill	Sept. 21 & 22
Frankford	Sept. 21 & 22
Kingston	Sept. 19-23
Lindsay	Sept. 20-23
Madoc	Oct. 3 & 4
Marmora	Sept. 25 & 26
Maynooth	Sept. 20
Napanee	Sept. 12 & 14
Norwood	Oct. 10 & 11
Peterborough	Sept. 13-16
Picton	Sept., 19-22
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 14 & 15
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug., 26-Sept. 9
Tweed	Oct. 5 & 6
Warkworth	Oct. 4 & 5

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which I now have in stock. The inner tire is made of pure parra rubber and any size to fit the outer casing let them be old or new. Sizes from a bicycle to 34x3½. These inner tires contain millions of air cells and give you the equivalent pressure and riding qualities of a 30x3½ tire inflated to 55 pounds pressure. You will get from two to three times the mileage out of your casings and they are absolutely puncture proof and will not blow out or rim cut your casings.

Call and see these tires and place your orders for spring as the orders are coming in fast and first come will be first served.

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If you have any repair work to be done on tires, tubes rubber boots, or rubber goods of any kind, bring them in as soon as possible as the busy season will soon be starting and they will be ready when you want to use them.

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